BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1840. 3,235

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.....	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement...	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....	Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 9th Novr. 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Barque "*Ann*" 575 Tons burthen per Register, J. *Salkeld*, Commander.

For freight or passage apply to *Wm.* and *Thos Edmond and Co.*

Rampart Row, 9th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW the 10th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, the remains of an Invoice of plain and colored Engravings (*previously published*) pieces of colored Chintz, Brown Sheeting, Lady's Figured Silk Neckerchiefs, a large quantity of White, Yellow and Black Paint in Maund Kegs, Books, numerous useful Articles of Household furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Saddle Horse aud any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 9th November 1840. *

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO. beg to intimate that they will submit for Sale by Public Auction Tomorrow Tuesday the 10th Instant at their Rooms, the remains of an Invoice of Fluor Spar Table Ornaments, consisting of Purple and Black Vases, Marble Tagza ditto, Candelabra and Gypsum Candlesticks, Marble Bell Vases &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th November 1840.

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

ON or about the 25th Instant, MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND Co., will submit for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. & Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues will be published and forwarded to Out Stations as early as possible.

Further information will appear in future advertisements.

Bombay, 9th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON or about the 28th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence Byculla. A portion of the Property belonging to C. A. WEST Esq.

The same consists of a small quantity of King's Pattern Plate, Plated Ware, a Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Service, Glass, very superior Furniture, amongst which are 2 Spring beds on Blackwood Cots, an Extra sized 4 Post Bedstead with double English Mattrasses, English Curtains, Counterpane, &c. complete. A handsome Writing Table with Spring Cushion Chair, a handsome Rosewood Cabinet, the interior Camphorwood, a pair of Rosewood Sofa Tables, a complete set of fine toned Chromatic Musical Glasses in Mahogany case on stand, Patent Closet Apparatus &c.

Immediately after the Sale of the Household Furniture &c. A large Assortment of valuable Plants in Tubs and Pots, and a Garden Engine will be disposed of.

The property will be on view from Thursday the 26th Instant until the hour of Sale, but Catalogues will not be published.—Bombay, 9th November 1840. *

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN Elegant light new fashioned Tilbury, made by "Green and Co." London, Price Rs. 900.

CASHMERE SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale—English Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs of different sizes and patterns which they can recommend.—Bombay, 9th November 1840.

WARRANTED GENEVA WATCHES.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO., have received a few of the above for sale on Commission, which are priced moderate to ensure a speedy sale.

Bombay, 9th November 1840.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of Holster Pistols by "*C. Mayes*" in Case complete..... Price Rs. 150

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE (Senor de Monte) A pleasant and cool retreat at Bandora. Apply to

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 9th, November 1840. *

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS Day the 9th and Tuesday the 17th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs; Coffin Furniture; Billiard Cloth and Balls; Damask of colors; Silk Tassels; Tools; Picture Mouldings, Brass Ware; Couch Springs, Screws, a choice assortment of Woods, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view. *

SALE OF SUPERIOR CU TLERY AND PIECE GOODS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Wednesday the 11th Inst. A batch of Superfine Cutlery, comprising Daggers, Knives of Sorts, Scissors, Razors, Snuffers, Edge Tools, Saws, &c. &c.

ALSO an Invoice of Chintz Dresses, White Cotton Socks, Pink Checks, Jacconets, White Pocket Handkerchiefs, White Lappet Shawls, Pieces of Spotted and Striped Muslin, &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 14th Instant, at his residence near the Mount, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale the Household Furniture and property belonging to Lt. Colonel POWELL, Adjutant General of the Army. Further particulars will appear in future advertisements. *

NEWLY IMPORTED MILLINERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., will expose for Sale on Commission, this day the 9th instant, a rich Assortment of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of handsome Gauze and Satin Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Mantillas, Boy's and Girl's Dresses, &c. &c.

The above are from a first rate Manufacturer, and are strongly recommended, being of the best materials and moderately priced.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do.	do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do.	do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do.	do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 *Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of* 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	40	Tickets
1	Do. of.....	20	do.
1	Do. of.....	10	do.
1	Do. of.....	5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each	5	do.
10	Do. of ½ do.	do.	5	do.
20	Do. of ¼ do.	do.	5	do.
80	Do. of ⅛ do.	do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16	do.	26	do.
535 Prizes		Total	126	Tickets

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co. and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY, Projectors.
Trustee.

ALL PRIZES!!!

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.'S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	70	Tickets
1	Do. of.....	25	do.
1	Do. of.....	10	do.
1	Do. of.....	5	do.
8	Do. of 1 Ticket each..	8	do.
16	Do. of ½ do.	do.....	8	do.
32	Do. of ¼ do.	do.....	8	do.
200	Do. of ⅛ do.	do....	25	do.
1200	Do. of 1 | 16 do.	do.....	75	do.
1460 Prizes		Total	234	Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossitollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND Co.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND Co.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket.....	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	,,	58	do.
Quarter Do.	,,	30	do
Eighth Do.	,,	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	,,	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue

to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron,* or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. *

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SCOTTISH INSTITUTION
FOR
THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
EDINBURGH,
15, GREAT STUART STREET, WEST.

Seventh Session.

The Institution will re-open on the 1st of October,

BRANCHES TAUGHT IN THEESTABLISHMENT.

1.	ELOCUTION AND COMPOSITION, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Mr. Graham, 78, Queen Street.
2.	JUNIOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT	Mr. Young, 1, Moray Street.
3.	WRITING, ARITHMETIC, AND BOOK-KEEPING	Mr. Trotter, 10, North St. David St.
4.	THEORY OF MUSIC, AND ELEMENTS OF COMPOSITION,	Mr. Finlay Don, 41, Heriot Row.
5.	SINGING	
6.	PIANO-FORTE	Mr. Charles Hargitt, 10, Forres St.
7.	DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE	G. Sismon, R. S. A., 54, Frederick. St.
8.	MATHEMATICS, with some of its most interesting Applications	George Lees, A. M., 9, Regent Terrace.
9.	FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	Monsieur Duriez, 47, George Street.
10.	ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	Signor Ramsini 10, Gloucester Place.
11.	GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	Dr. Komest, 6, Great Stuart Street.
12.	DANCING AND CALISTHENICS	Mrs. Lowe, 52, Frederick Street.

LECTURES.

The following Course of Lectures extends over a Period of Four Years.

1.	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (including ASTRONOMY)	GEORGE LEES, A. M.
2.	CHEMISTRY	ANDREW FYFE, M. D., F. R. S. E., 38, George Square.
3.	NATURAL HISTORY	WM. MACGILLIVRAY, A. M., &c. I, Wharton Place.
4.	GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY	Dr. MURRAY, F. R. C. S., &c.
5.	ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY,	Mr. Graham.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT..... MISS MURRAY, 46, MORAY PLACE.

Miss Murray has the honor of referring to Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon; the Hon. Mrs. Ferrier Hamilton, Westport; Mrs. Campbell of Camis Eskan; Mr. and Mrs. Whigham of Hallidayhill, Dumfries-shire; Rev. H. Horsley, A. M. Dundee; William Ramsay, A. B., Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow; Rev. William Brydone, Dunscore, Dumfries-shire; Roger Kirkpatrick, Esq. Dumfries; Mrs. Guthrie of Guthrie; Sir James Ramsay of Bamff; and John Sturrock, Esq. Dundee.

MUSIC ASSISTANTS.....MISS PRATT, MISS FAIRBAIRN, AND MISS SIEVWRIGHT.
FRENCH GOVERNESS.....MADEMOISELLE LACROIX, A. PARISIAN.
DRAWING ASSISTANT.....MR. BROWN.

FEES.

FOR THE WHOLE SESSION..... £21 0 0

Payable as follows, viz.

For each of the first three Quarters,	£6	6	0
For the last Quarter of the Session,	2	2	0
Pupils not attending the whole Session, each Quarter	6	6	0
For the use of Instruments for each Pupil attending Music per Quarter	0	10	6

By the arrangements made in the institution, each music pupil receives two lessons weekly of an hour's duration.

In addition to Mr. Hargitt's superintending the music teachers, and at regular intervals hearing their pupils, which will form the ordinary musical course in the Institution, he will give weekly lessons of 20 minutes each to those who desire it for an extra Fee of One Guinea per quarter.

FEES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Quarter days.—*1st October,*—*15th December,*—*1st March,*—*and 15th May.*

Holidays.—The Four Sacramental Holidays in November and May,—a Week at Christmas,—Good Friday,—and the Queen's Birthday.

The Vacation includes the months of August and September.

Each pupil may attend as many of the classes as her Parents or Guardians may judge proper, and also the Lectures given in the Institution.

LADIES, *not Pupils of the Institution,* wishing to attend the Lectures, may obtain Tickets at the Sum charged by the different Lectures.

Miss Murray, the Lady Superintendent, who occupies one of the largest and most commodious houses in Moray Place, in the immediate vicinity of the Institution, receives a limited number of boarders who attend the Institution. The Young Ladies have the advantage of the instruction of a resident French Governess.—Terms, under 12 years of age, 40 Guineas; above 12 years of age, 45 Guineas per annum. Other particulars may be known by applying to Miss Murray, either personally at the Institution, or by letter post paid.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d Oct. 1840—The Kurnaul station order dated the 29th ultimo, directing Syud Mokarum Allee, native doctor, to do duty with the 54th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

62d regiment of native infantry—Lieutenant and brevet captain H. Beaty to be adjutant, vice Bridge deceased.

Lieutenant J. Turton, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of government, appointed to act as interpreter to a detachment of recruits of her majesty's service, about to proceed to the upper provinces by water.

Ensign J. A. Wright, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 28th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Sunt Buccus Ram having been pronounced by the Agra standing medical committee fit for the situation of native doctor, is to be entertained as such, from the date, and will do duty in the Agra circle of medical superintendence.

Sergeant R. B. Monteath, attached to the office of the superintending engineer, north western provinces, is remanded to the artillery, as gunner, and directed to join the 2d company 2d battalion at Meerut.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d October, 1840—The following removals and postings of medical officers are directed:

Surgeon J. F. Steuart, M. D. from the 29th to the 59th regiment of native infantry, vice surgeon Morgan Powell, from the latter to the former corps.

Ensign J. G. Batten, recently admitted into the service, is at his own request, appointed to do duty with the 14th regiment of native infantry, at Futtehghur and directed to join.

Assistant surgeon Henry Staubrough, of the Madras establishment, having arrived in charge of a detachment of her majesty's 62d regiment from Moulmein, will, on being relieved from the duty on which he is at present employed, report himself to the quarter master general, who will make arrangements for providing him with a passage to Madras.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Infantry—Unposted ensign C. R. Oakes, from 20th October to 20th February 1841, to remain at the presidency.

Infantry—Unposted ensign F. S. Graham, from 20th October to 20th December, to remain at the Presidency.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d October, 1840—No. 90—1. The following detachment orders dated 23d October 1840, by captain Armstrong, H. M. 21st fusiliers, are confirmed:

Lieut. A. G. Shawe to be adjutant to the detachment of M W C recruits of H M 21st and 44th regiments, 21st Regt 152 2 0 proceeding to the upper provinces.
44th ,, 159 6 5 Lance serjeant Chapman, H. M. 51st
49th ,, 3 0 0 fusiliers, to be serjeant major.
——— Lance serjeant Barnackles, H M 44th re-
Total. 314 8 5 giment, to be quarter master serjeant.
Corporal O'Flaherty, H M 21st fusiliers, to be provost serjeant.

Other non-commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the detachment, in accordance with government general order No 279 A. dated 26th December 1829.

2. The leave of absence granted to captain Dunbar, H M 39th regiment, in the general order of the 10th January last, is rescinded at his own request.

3. At the recommendation of a board of medical officers, leave of absence is granted to lieutenant Frend of H M 31st regiment, for 2 years, to England, from the date of embarkation.

By order of his excellency the commander-in chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BOMBAY COURIER, NOVEMBER 7.

The *Berenice* Steamer is now expected with impatience. Those, who profess to be acquainted with her rate of steaming assert that she will require forty days, including all delays, for going to Suez and returning to Bombay. That number of days will have expired on Monday next.

The great ground of eager expectation is to know the fact, whether Mahommed Ali has allowed the mails to pass through Egypt. An opinion seems to prevail, as there is a chance of no blockade being established on the coast of Egypt, that he, who professes never to be the first aggressor in case of any war, will not begin it by preventing their coming on from Alexandria to Suez. In a few hours, all doubts on the subject will be removed.

The Hon'ble the Governor Sir JAMES R. CARNAC Bart. with his LADY and FAMILY arrived yesterday morning from Khandalla, and proceeded to the Government Residence at Malabar Point, where they purpose to reside for a short time, as the situation of Parell is not considered healthful during the hot weather.

The interest connected with the presence of the large force on the Indus continues to increase. The defeat of Dost Mahommed is complete, his army is dispersed, and he is himself a fugitive at the head of a few followers; his strong holds are demolished and his great supporter the Wullee of Kholoom is obliged to negociate in order to separate his interests from those of the Dost.

The rebellion of the Belooches will in all probability be soon terminated, Khelat recaptured, and the British dominion fixed permanently in the provinces west of the Indus. Yet the great force collected there will not have fully performed the task expected from them, that is, the complete pacification of the North Western Provinces.

While the Seikh Government continues in the hands of a rash young man, whose hostility to the British Power is notorious, it would be bad policy to withdraw the troops without receiving from Now Nehal Singh, security for his future good conduct. That security must be sufficient to ensure a long peace, for it cannot be expected that the British Government is every year to send expeditions from Bengal and Bombay in order to please the caprice of any native Sovereign.

Whether it be in the power of Now Nehal Singh to give this ample security, remains now to be seen. We hope that the Supreme Government will oblige him to give it speedily and satisfactorily.

The November Term was opened this week with the usual formalities, but the harvest of the lawyers has been scanty indeed. The causes were all disposed of in two days, and the Court adjourned to Monday next.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6, Ensign W. Fenwick, 4th Regt. N. I from Poonah.
,, 7 Captain Skinner. Staff from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7, Lieut. Col. Whitehill, N. V. Bn. to Dapoolie
,, Major Genl. Kennett, to Surat.
,, Major C. J. Conyngham, 1st Lt. Cavy. to Neelgherries.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday November, 7th 1840.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Lintin from China has arrived at Madras for a cargo of Cotton, but we believe brings no later intelligence of the operation of the British Squadron.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Has not maintained the advance noticed in our last report, Purchases having been completed within the last two days at Rs. 109 at 110 per Candy Broach, Rs. 100 per Candy for Dholera, and Rs. 97 per Candy for Komptah. The business done has not been extensive.

OPIUM.—Several small sales were made in the course of the week at Rs. 718 at 725 per chest, and last evening large purchases were made: so that the Market on the whole must be considered very steady notwithstanding the new Crop is reported to be a large one. Our stock is as follows.

Balance of last years Produce	6667...
Imported to the 3rd instant	2206½
	8873½
Exported to the 3rd instant	4879
Stock on hand.....Chests	3996½

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—We have heard of but one transaction this week at Rs. 136 per Candy.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR.—Siam has sold at Rs. 5¾ per Maund, at which rate the Cargo of the Lord Elphinstone, just arrived from Singapore, is reported to be firmly held.

SILK.—There have been one or two sales of Taysaam for the English Market at Rs. 15½ per Seer.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.—The business transacted has not been extensive, and no improvement in prices has taken place except in Turkey Red Goods for which there has been some demand. The arrivals of Cotton Goods yesterday and to-day are considerable.

METALS.—The demand has been slack but prices remain stationary.

TWIST.—The following sales have been effected during the week.

Mule Nos. 28 at 32	15000 lb	8½ annas.
Nos. 40 at 42	11000 lb	
Water Nos. 20 at 38	44,000 lb	9 do.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Are improving in value and 4 per cent Paper may be quoted at Rs. 97¾.

BILLS ON BENGAL.— } Nothing doing.
DO. ON ENGLAND.— }

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain are very dull, comparatively little Cotton being in course of shipment there. We have heard of no engagement below £3 15 | per Ton, but it is extremely difficult to procure Freight at that rate.

DO. TO CHINA.—One small vessel has been nearly laden at Rs. 22 per Candy, and another engaged to convey a Cotton Cargo to Singapore.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt*

Shipping in the Harbour.

E I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Herculean.
Julia.	Orleana.
Crow.	Bombay.
John.	James Morgan.
Allan Ker.	Ann.
Westmoreland,	Royal Saxon.
Dartmouth.	Charlotte.
Marah	Amity.
John Garrow.	Java.
Sadoona.	Indian.
Harriet Scott.	Helena.
Gilmore.	Frances.
Ellen.	Superior.
Recovery.	Brilliant.
	Maitland

COUNTRY.

Benares.	Easavie.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby.
Caroline.	Ardaseer.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Cornwallis.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny,
Elphinstone.	Rose.

FRENCH. PORTUGUESE.

La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6, Ship Superior, C Johnston, Master, from Liverpool 3rd July.
Ditto 7, The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb Comg. from Kurratchee 4th Nov.—Passengers Col. Wood and Invalids H. M. 40th Regt.
Ditto, Ship Brilliant, R. Barr, Master, from Greenock 1st July.
Ditto 8, Barque Maitland, J. Baker, Master, from Sydney 23rd August.

SAILED NONE.

NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRA.

"That *I have* lov'd—that I have known the love
Which troubles in the soul the tearful springs,
Yet, with a coloring halo from above,
Tinges and glorifies all earthly things;
Whate'er its anguish or its woe may be
Still wearing links of intercourse with thee,
I bless thee, O my God!"

THY name is traced upon a leaf
Of sacred record,—but 'tis grief
To gaze upon it now.
Alas! I dare not *yet* efface
The characters I loved to trace
Ere another claim'd thy vow.

Oh! there's a *thought* that still endears,
And still my eyes are dimm'd with tears,
I know they fall in vain;
Full well I know 'tis wrong to shrink
From crushing the last fragile link
Of love's once glittering chain.

A thousand memories hang upon
That once loved name—but thou art gone—
And we may meet no more:
I'll not upbraid thee now—and yet,
Since thou art false, I'd fain forget
How dear thou wert before.

Vain wish!—Oh, those who thus could change,
Or suffer aught on earth t' estrange
Their hearts, can never love;
Love soars above the things of earth,
Pure, calm, and of celestial birth,
It comes but from above.

Its light should be as some bright star,
Yet dearer to the heart by far
Than aught on earth beside;
A feeling fadeless and sublime,
A power above the reach of time,
And far above all pride.

Perchance the love that *now* you know,
May teach you how to bear the woe
Which I have calmly borne;
'T will teach thee how to quell thy fears,
And proudly dash aside thy tears,
And coldly smile at scorn.

Thou'lt need its holy influence
To give thee strength, and confidence
To meet thy changing fate;
When thou upon the past shalt dwell
'T will be to thee as some bright spell,
Sacred—inviolate.

And oh! 'twill teach thee to controul
The wavering weakness of the soul,
And will like incense rise;
'T will guide thy steps, and point the way,
To that bright land of ceaseless day,
Thy home beyond the skies.

My heart's last wish—my soul's last prayer—
Will be that I may meet thee *there,*
Oh! ne'er to part again;
This hope shall nerve me yet to bear
The *thought* which none can soothe or share,
The pang of unbreath'd pain.

J. H. Q.

7th November 1840.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDTOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—In *endeavouring* yesterday to pass in a Buggy thro' one of the two streets leading from the Apollo Gate to the Bombay Green, appropriated to the Cotton bales,—for the use of which streets I presume the public pay; (I know I pay nine rupees a quarter for the use of all the Roads and streets) but by what rule, ordinance, or regulation, the public is periodically or Cottonodically done out of them, I dont know; my Ghorawalla, who is a shrewd chap, being tired as I imagine of vociferating "*pice*," "*pice*" to the Bhattias, Cooleys, Coolleens, and Cotton bales, &c. &c. asked me very significantly, if Government received any thing for allowing the owners to occupy these streets with their bales—as I was, and still am too ignorant of the secret Department of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council—perhaps you or some of your Correspondents may be able to enlighten my Ghorawalla on the subject—mind you Mr. Editor, my horse did not attempt to *run* thro' the streets, that was quite out of the question, he only *walked*.

Yours Obediently,
WHEEL TAX.

7th Nov. 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I noticed a letter in your paper of Wednesday last signed "A PEACEMAKER IN SOCIETY." I perfectly concur in his observations and ideas of the detestation and disgust that should be felt towards that pest of Society "The Scandal Monger" and true too is the purport of his remarks that Woman suffers most from the baneful influence—but while we avow that the reputation of Woman is tender and fragile as the Gossamer thread, let us remember that her conduct should be so fine, so *feminine*, that the breath of suspicion could not reach her, and however loud, the malignant may whisper, however sneeringly the finger may be pointed at her—her true and native modesty—her purity and consistency of conduct---her rectitude of principle and prudence of behaviour will laugh the scorner to scorn---she will be as unsullied, as scatheless, as the radiant moon when the curious cloud has attempted to dim her brightness. Your correspondents epithets too with regard to the dear sex are any but what were I a woman, I should feel gratified in hearing applied to me---Poor---*fond*---kind hearted indulgent woman! Why he might say the same of his *pet Spaniel*. Do these secondary passive qualities alone compose the character and sum the beauty of that dearer part of ourselves? What does he mean by the word "*poor*"---is it in contempt or in a measureless exultation of masculine superiority? Where is the prudent rectitude of conduct which sees and perseveres in the "narrow path" Where the innate purity of mind which shrinks with the delicate sensibility of the Mimosa from human contagion? Where is the uncomplaining fortitude which "suffers long and murmers not." Let us remember the importance and responsibility of the *female* in the scale of creation. The gentle obedient daughter, the comfort of our declining years---then the sweet friend and counsellor of her husband, the sharer of his sorrows, the augmentor of his joys---the Mother of his children, the guide of their infant years. Do offices and duties such as these allow a shade of slander upon them---were a *woman's* thoughts and time devoted to these objects, could the evil wisher find a chasm for his pestiferous venom? Thus although I deeply detest the malignancy of the Scandal Monger, I as much deplore that any woman should permit the breath of suspicion to sully "the Snow of her Fame." The Wife of Cæsar should not be even suspected was the opinion of ages gone by, and in these days of refinement, surely we cannot retrograde from so elevated a principle. Were all females to be classed together, where would the organization of social life be? Were the refined and the vulgar---the accomplished and illiterate---the elevated and the grovelling---the pure and even the suspected, to be associated together *sans differance*---where should we plant the pales of Society? It is true as your correspondent says that we are all fallible---knowing this, let us strive to adequately fulfil each his seperate duty and bear our lot in cheerfulness and rectitude, did we do this where would the Scandal-Monger and evil thinker find food for their malevolence. They would seek to hide their "diminished heads" in the "Caves of Erebus" their fit habitation. What say you Mr. Peacemaker? I believe you will come to my opinion at last and become like me.

A DISCRIMINATOR.

6th Nov.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.—In the Fort, on Saturday the 18th ultimo, Charles Edward Stewart Esq. C. S. eldest son of John Stewart Esq. of Belladrum N. B.

On the 27th Ultimo, at Sattara, in the 28th year of her age, Frances, Wife of Major Henry Sandwith, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

To Correspondents.

We have received a letter signed "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND" which is under consideration.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, November 9, 1840.

ARRIVED November 5, Ship *Superior*, C. Johnston, Master, from Liverpool 8th July; Do. 7, Steamer *Cleopatra*, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding from Kurrachee 4th November, —*Passengers*: Colonel Wood and Invalids of H. M. 40th Regiment; Do. Ship *Brilliant*, R. Barr, Master, from Greenock 1st July; Do. 8, Barque *Maitland*, J. Baker, Master, from Sydney 23rd August,

WE are given to understand that Messrs. RUNDELL and BRIDGE the famous Jewellers, and Silversmiths of Ludgate Hill have commissioned a Firm in Bombay to make extensive purchases of "precious Stones" at the approaching sale of "*the Khan of Khelat's Jewels.*" We are right glad of this, on account of the Captors, as otherwise we had feared that the Native Jewellers would have had no competitors, and that a possibility existed that many stones would be sold much below their intrinsic value. But if it is once known that a great European House is purchasing, a general feeling of rivalry will animate the Native Dealers and we hope fervently that good prices will be realized.

WE were truly glad to see by an Extra published by "The *Times*" on Saturday, that the news we gave in our last number of the defeat of a party of Beloochees by Lieutenant Curtis's Horse turns out to be true. But though H. M. 40th Regiment is spoken of, no mention is made of the 25th Regiment N. I. We therefore suppose that Corps had no share in the action. It is gratifying to hear of these affairs, as they go far to shew that the Beloochees are only formidable in difficult positions and in overwhelming numbers. We rather think our Editorial Brethren of Calcutta and the Northern Editors of the *Ukhbar* and *Delhi Gazette* will not much relish this brilliant affair by the Bombay Troops, if so, we pity them, as we in Bombay all rejoiced in Colonel Dennie's Victory achieved as it was solely by Bengalees. The fact is all petty jealousies ought to be laid aside, and the whole Indian Army considered one in interest as in honour and a thirst for renown and glory.

We have just received the following important piece of intelligence from Upper Scinde, dated 22d Oct.

"On the arrival of the Force composed of the wing of the 40th Regiment and Captain Curtis' Horse at Kúnda. Intelligence arrived to the assistant Political Agent who accompanied it, that a party of Brahoos were coming down with a large number of camels, purposing, and prepared to carry away the plunder, after an attack upon the Town.

The "Horse" were immediately on their track, but altho' on foot, and carefully guarding their camels, the rebels succeeded for some time in keeping our Sowars at bay, among some close and thick Jowarree jungle, firing their matchlocks on all scouts, and reconnoiters. The Brahoos making for still thicker jungle and the Infantry not having had time to come up Captain Curtis' "Horse" were formed in two columns, led by Lieutenant Postans and Captain Curtis. The, sowars behaved most gallantly, while the rebels fought and fell upon their ground. 140 were killed, and 84 Camels captured—Our own loss, consisted of 2 sowars killed and 3 severely wounded.

Nusseer Khan is expected daily at Dadur—his descent into the plains will probably seal his fate. The blow which has now been struck, will doubtless produce a very salutary check to the spirit of opposition which late successes has induced among the rebels, and followed up, as we hope it will tend to relieve the plains from the destructive presence of the Hill Tribes—and establish peace and protection to the inhabitants of Cutchee.

OUR Brother of the *Times* in his last number has set us an example of boldness which we do not share, and inconsistency which we should be sorry to imitate. According to him the inhabitants of Bombay are not anxious about the expected Mail, but the numerous questions asked on all sides, the agitation caused by the signalling of a Steamer yesterday when the *Cleopatra* came in, is a sufficient refutation of his position, and we cannot understand how having first sounded the alarm, our contemporary can joke about the anxieties which he was the first to raise. We are not aware that any later News than that brought by the *Victoria* on the 10th ultimo had been received here, which could go to alter the nature of that published by the *Bombay Times* on the 10th of October Now the News given by that Paper was "That the Pacha of Egypt would not permit another Mail to pass, that the Briti h Admiral and Consul General had informed their countrymen that they were in danger and finally that measures of Coercion hadbeen employed at Beyrout!!!" Not content with giving us this News, the *Times* added an article to prove "that the Pacha could not be blamed if he stopped the Mails." In fact there was no word of hope or consolation for us *up to the time of the departure of the Mail on the 31st.* Then all of a sudden the scene changed. "Grim visaged War had smoothed his wrinkled front" and out came our Brother's Correspondence from Bordeaux, breathing nought but peace and tranquillity. We wonder whether such a gentle breath of concord would be calculated to fill the sails of a Commercial Galley or be strong enough to fly a kite?

With respect to the reasons which our Brother advances for the non arrival of the *Berenice* on the 6th Instant, on considering the subject more deeply we conceive he is in error. The only reason which could have induced Captain Lowe to leave Suez immediately, in the event of the route being stopped, would have been private Orders to proceed to the Persian Gulf in that case, But this is not probable as the obstacles to the one route exist with equal force in the other. It is rather an extreme supposition to advance, that Captain Lowe in order merely to return the letters to Bombay would not wait at Suez until the 22nd, the regularly appointed time for the Mails. If war had been declared with France or if our Army was ready here to start from Bombay for the Red Sea, on the news thereof, one might conceive a reason for headlong haste, but no reflecting person can believe that war has broken out so suddenly with France, and we know that no army has assembled or could assemble here for some time to come, so these positions both fall to the ground. Finally we cannot believe that, Government for the mere pleasure of gaining useless intelligence a few days earlier, would deprive itself of a chance of getting the Mails even through the thick of difficulties in Egypt, or give their officer no time to collect information of the actual state of affairs. We believe as the monsoon is contrary, that the *Berenice* will be about 20 days coming down and supposing she left Suez on the ordinary Epoch (the 22nd,) we cannot expect her before Wednesday next. We should be truly sorry to see her signalled now, as it would be almost a sure indication of her bringing no Mails, and would put an end to our anxieties in a way which we are not at all desirous to experience.

THE Tocsin of Editorial ire has been sounded and in our private study, we have looked forth on the ominous artillery of our Brothers of the Press. On the 6th of November the *United Service Gazette* led the onslaught, and like a light Bob fired away at us to cover the advances of the heavy Battalions of the *Times* and *Courier*, he says we were "wroth with our *Big Brother.*" This was quite a mistake we were only much amused with him. But his concluding sentence left us in doubt, whether the *United Service Gazette* was not having a laugh in his own sleeve also. "Since even now under its amended form and systematic arrangements *it* (*the Summary of the Times*) will after all be but a farragons (Query farraginous) summary" At all events the Ægis which the *United Service Gazette* has stretched over the *Times* has hardly been big enough to cover him.

OUR contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday is exceedingly wroth with his "BIG BROTHER" the *Times*, at his so impolitely and unceremoniously "hitting off" and characterising the overland extras of its (*the Times*') contemporaries as mere "farragos of disjointed and disconnected extracts." The idea of the *Times* to systematize, under separate heads, the articles of intelligence which its future *summary* is to embrace,—each head to be prefaced with a "short recapitulation of past events," is indeed a very good one, and will possess a great advantage over the extras hitherto issued from the presses of Bombay.

The *Gazette* taxes the *Times* with drawing invidious comparisons, and with calling upon the public to *applaud* him; we have both seen and perused the passages adverted to, and candidly confess our inability to apply such an interpretation to any part of them, as that applied by the *Gazette*; and we can scarcely call the allusion made to the overland extras as mere farragos of disjointed and disconnected extracts "invidious comparisons," especially since the summary of the *Times* has hitherto been "got up" on the same principle, and since even now, under its amended form and systematic arrangements, it will, after all be, but a "farragous summary."

On the 7th of November our Brother of the *Times* throws Coal Dust in our eyes, but he has not blinded us into imagining that we wanted to ask so foolish a question "as to whether common furnace coal can be used for the manufacture of Gas for lighting the streets of Bombay?" We perhaps were not so explicit as we could have wished to be, but our meaning was, that we should like to hear the opinions of any practical engineer on the possibility of making Gas here for lighting the Town &c. out of the Coal Dust &c. not whether coal would produce Gas.—What our brother means by "whether Sir Walter Scott wrote Wordsworth's lines on "the Highland Outlaw" we are at a loss to conceive. If our contemporary will turn to our article of November 4th, to which he alludes, he will see that we said the legend QUOTED by Scott, not WRITTEN by him, and added "we quote from memory, and therefore may be wrong &c." but we were not so far wrong as to suppose that Scott wrote Wordsworth's poems for him, as our Brother would insinuate.

Nov. 6.—There can be no doubt that in a place of such magnitude as Bombay, it is of primary importance that lights should be placed in the Public Streets at least of the Fort, and oil is certainly cheap enough. We are almost astonished that no Gas projector has started up. We believe that much of the refuse of Coal, the Dust. &c. will furnish Gas, and if so, the Gates of the Fort at least might be illuminated with it There must be much waste of Coal and Dust from the Steamers, and an application of it to the lighting of the principal streets in the form of Gas would be a happy application of a present nuisance and incumbrance. We should like to hear the opinions of any practical Engineer on this subject, and trust we shall be favored with some suggestions.—*Bom. Gaz.*

[Our Cotemporary is surely *rather* bold in hypothesis, when he ventures to guess that "there must be much waste coal from the Steamers." after having been assured of the fact, that there is, at this present time. 1500 tons of waste in the Superintendent's Stores, and that there was an amount of coal dust generated by the Steamers of nearly 10,000 tons a year! When he gets the opinion of "some practical engineer," as to whether common furnace coal can be used for the manufacture of gas for lighting the streets of Bombay he might as well have the opinion added, as to whether Sir Walter Scott wrote Wordsworth's lines on the Highland Outlaw, as quoted by him in Wednesday's issue. The two points stand *equally* in need of elucidation.—ED. B. T.]

On the same day the *Courier* launched a Bolt at us and like

Jove in his Chair
Of the Skies Lord Mayor

was determined that he would give us "a pretty Tumble" as that Potenate of the "Skies" gave Master Apollo---However we are only stunned and shall strive to collect our faculties sufficiently to say, that we do not yet share our contemporary's apprehensions of the Chinese becoming warlike and driving us out of India. In the first place it is not 2 or 3 years training only that they would require. They would want Cannon, Foundries, Arsenals, Arms of all sorts, and moreover an entire change of their War-like system before they would be at all formidable when opposed to European Tactics. The Russian, the Frenchmen or the Yankee, would be considered "outside barbarians" as well as ourselves, and the very conceit and pride of the Chinese would revolt at the teaching and superiority of strangers. Our contemporary need not have gone so far back as Plutarch for the Ordinance of Lycurgus. Peter the Great said the same thing of Charles the 12th of Sweden. "He will teach us to beat him at last." Now this would be all very possible if the Chinese would shew fight at all, but as they will not, it appears rather a difficulty to know how they are to get a lesson from an enemy at whose first appearance they all turn Tail, not even waiting for an initiation into the alphabet of War, being contented with A shot. As to the conquest of China we rather opine no such measure was ever intended. The object of the Expedition is to induce such a respect for our power in the Government of the Celestial Empire as will for ever put an end to the concerted ideas of superiority which have for so many years inflated their minds, and by bringing the Chinese to just ideas of the power of civilized Europe, induce a system of commercial relations which will be not only beneficial to us but to China herself, and by breaking down the wall of jealous pride which have environed this people for so many ages, procure an ingress of such opinions as will finally spread the benefits of civilization among the people and render them more useful in the great Family of the World. The ingenious Mr. Jenkins in Goldsmith's immortal Tale said "The world is only in its infancy." We opine it is now verging on manhood, Europe with England leading the van is by her discoveries in Arts and Sciences moving the whole social fabric of the world. The day is probably not far distant when the half civilized and savage will exist no more, and be spoken of as those which have been. Every corner of the earth is being explored and colonized, increased intercourse will induce identity of feeling and similarity of manners and customs, wars will probably finally cease, and the Temple of Janus be shut to all the world, *but the Editors of Newspapers.*

One of the phrases selected by experience for the purpose of impressing a useful truth on the attention of mankind. is,——'never despise your enemy." Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has in a flippant article commented in an inverse sense on this truth, and attempted by what he looks upon as the *argumentum ad absurdum* to demolish all our apprehensions as to the results of the contest, in which the British Nation is now engaged with an Empire containing, as it is generally admitted one third of the human race. There is something fantastic in his supposing that those 333 millions will not make any struggle, but from sheer love of peace refrain from war, when war is forced upon them by an invasion of their country. When the writer in the *Gazette* volunteered to maintian that while the British break up the bonds holding such a great mass together, the other nations of the world, the Russians, the French, the Yankees will look on with folded arms and not endeavour to rouse a part of the Chinese, if even they continue listless, to a sense of their importance, we feared that some odd influence had biassed our contemporary's judgment, and hesitated to controvert his positions. He seems to have misunderstood us, or else having taken a burlesque view of the subject, has attributed to us his own opinions.

On Tuesday last we asserted that the Chinese required only officers and two or three years training to form a force capable of overwhelming Asia. We are still of the same opinion, and beg that our contemporary will please to recollect, while he contends that the Chinese are addicted to peace, because they hate war, that he has not yet seen them engaged in a foreign one, and that he knows nothing of their capabilities in those circumstances, and in particular in case of a protracted contest, during which experience may teach them not to despise the English as Barbarians, but to fight them as powerful enemies.

On this subject we take the liberty of referring our contemporary to Plutarch's life of Lycurgus in which he will find the following passage.

'A third ordinance of Lycurgus was, that they should not often make war on the same enemy; lest, by being frequently put upon defending themselves they too should become able warriors in their turn. Hence they afterward most heavily censured king Agesilaus that by frequent and continued incursions into Bœotia he had taught the Thebans to make head against the Lacedemonians and hence Antalcidas observed, when he saw him wounded, "the Thebans pay you well for making them good soldiers, who were neither willing nor able to fight you before,"

The object of our reasoning in our last publication was to call general attention to the propriety of making immediate and urgent preparations, for subduing China, before the millions shall have learned the means of resistance. One of the necessary means is the knowledge of their language.---Our contemporary admits the correctness of our observations in this point, but he does not state where, how, or when the instruction is to be communicated.

When we perceive that the British Ministry seriously contemplates the subjugation of China it is our duty as far as our limited knowledge will allow, to co-operate in that important object by pointing out the best mode of doing so, and also by explaining what we believe to be the dangers likely to arise to the British people, from a timid, careless, or procrastinating policy.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, OCTOBER 29.

We gather from our friends at Simla, that on the morning of the 19th, inst. General Boyd, commanding the Sirhind Division, received an express from the Commander-in-Chief, the nature of which he would not communicate even to his intimate friends, among whom were some of his professional cotemporaries. But that it was important, and of a decidedly military character, was concluded from the circumstance, that the gallant General laid his dawk immediately, (at any cost) and actually proceeded by dawk for Kurnaul, by 1 o'clock of that same day. It was supposed that he had received orders to march with his whole Division to Ferozepore.

A letter from Cabool of the 5th October, has the following:—The report about Lieut. Conolly's death which I heard first related is not correct. I now find that Sir A. Burnes, and Sir R. Sale were not with him when he was shot. Lieut. Conolly was standing under a gate examining the position and

structure of the edifice, when he received the ball in his chest from behind an opposite wall.

Another death of a more heinous nature took place last night. Lieut. Shaw, one of the Commissariat Officers of Shah Shooja's Force was murdered in his sleep by having his throat cut with his own sword. This horrid act was perpetrated by his own kansamah, who is a native of this country. What prompted him to commit the crime is not known. Such is the state of affairs in this place, there is not a single European who can say that he retires to rest with the full confidence that his throat will not be cut during repose.

The following represents matters as they noware at Shawl and Quetta.

It would appear that the activity of Mr. Ross Bell has already arranged for sending us Troops to assist in the Recapture of Khelaut, two if not three Bombay Native Regiments will march up the Gundava Pass, and perhaps two, or even four 6-pounder guns. On a rough calculation they would reach Khelat about the end of the month.

Our 18-pounders were to leave Candahar on the 1st September, we may therefore calculate they will reach this at any rate by the 16th, giving two days to select the shot, shell, &c., that is to accompany them, and that we start on the 18th, Khelat, the junction will be pretty correctly made. Each party is sufficiently strong to defend itself, and therefore, a day one way or the other, does not much signify, besides we may have a notice long before of the number of marches they intend to make, and thus either join at any particular spot or appear at one and the same time before the Fort of Khelat.

An express in from Candahar—the 42nd Regiment is to come down with the 18-pounders. Who's afraid? with the 42nd, 43rd, and nominal presence of the Shah's 2nd Infantry, with two good Officers, and an Engineer Officer. Since the wise Sir John Keane permitted all Officers holding Staff appointments, to proceed to the provinces they are worth their weight in gold. I say, Khelat will be ours by the 1st week in November, if not before, I do not think the General will wait one hour for any one—we shall see.

Mr. Ross Bell has also an eye to Kahun, to relieve that good bit of stuff Captain Browne. The Kyrpoor chap has been at his tricks, and Ross Bell has crossed the valley to bring him to his senses.

The Crokers may look up again—I always said, we would hold our own, and now I may add we will beat them easy. I say nothing of the escape of the two sons of the Dost from Ghuznee, the disatrous retreat of Major Clibborn's detachment or of any subject on which I cannot give you the first information.

I do not think they have more than 5,000 men, perhaps not more than 4,000. We shall muster say, 42nd, 600—43rd, 600—2nd Shah's 200 or (outside) in all 1,400 bayonets and 350 horse. Again the 18-pounders make the road easy and give us a good rush at the Citadel—— ——St. Paul's to a mousetrap, is ours in one hour.

Agra.—Colonel Everest, of the Trigonometrical Survey, and party, arrived on the 25th.

With reference to the information of our Cawnpore Correspondent that Sir J. Thackwell would join the 3rd Dragoons in the event of the Regiment proceeding beyond Kurnaul; we have since understood that Major-General Pollock, who is Colonel of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, will also join, should the Brigade advance to the frontier.

The Artilery at Agra which were under orders for Cawnpore, stand for the present, and the Detachment which was to proceed to Bunarus and Dinapore is detained at Cawnpore. It is thought, it will receive orders to march to Ferozepore.

Superintending Surgeon Ludlow has arrived at the station en route to Calcutta.

Bikaneer.—We hear that the Maha Rana of Oodipoor, is expected at Bikaneer shortly, to celebrate his mariage with the sister of Raja Ruttun Singh. He has left Oodipoor for the purpose.

Guya.—The *Guya Ukhbar* states that the Raja of that place, Miturjeet Singh, is gathered unto his fathers. His death is much lamented by his subjects, for he was a friend to the poor and destitute, and a mild and benevolent man. Four months previous to his death, he portioned out his Raj among his wives and sons and retired to a place of Hindu Worship at Guya, where he remained till he died.

Lahore.—We learn from the *Loodianah Ukhbar* that Rhurk Singh is so ill, he is not expected to recover. Should his illness take a favourable turn, however, his recovery will be very slow. His son Nao Nehal has the whole of the cares of the State on his shoulders, and a heavy burden it is, and is likely to prove.

AFFAIRS OF GOOTUM BODREE.

TO EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir,—My friend having kept his word, I have much pleasure in fulfilling my promise; so without further preface I proceed (though I don't know how he'll like it!) to quote my correspondent's account, almost word for word as it stands.

"Yesterday morning we were moved up to this same crack jaw, named Gootum Bodree. It is a fortified town, situated on what appeared to be an almost impracticable piece of ground, at the opening of the Goorbund pass. They opened a brisk fire upon us from all sides; the Cavalry under Genl. Sale was exposed to the brunt of a very hot one; especially a troop of the 2d Cavy., under Long Fraser, which went with Captain Saunders of the Engineers to reconnoitre; but only three or four of his horses were hit; and these were only wounded. Our guns meantime, were not idle, but threw in round shot and shells without intermission; and with an effect which we afterwards discovered had been perfectly astounding. The Infantry, on the other hand, were soon busily occupied fighting their way under a heavy fire, into some old buildings near the town, some points of which those buildings commanded. These were soon occupied by a party of the 37th. But the grenadier company of that gallant regiment, supported by one gun, were long and hotly engaged, (before they succeeded in making good their entrance,) with strong detachment of the enemy. The contest was literally man to man, at the point of the sword and bayonet respectively; and it would be difficult to witness a prettier and better sustained "passage at arms," than this was on either side. The fate of the day appeared to depend on the success of the assailants or of the defending party in this part of the field; and it was still doubtful whether or not the sepoys would have succeeded in their attempt to penetrate the town, when Captain Ponsonby was ordered with his troop of the 2nd Cavalry, to their support. He had to make a detour over a rugged and rocky slope of ground, but that was neither the time nor place to spare horse flesh, when human flesh was what it was his mission to preserve—and cut up—as the case might be; so down he rattled in less than no time at a steady canter, his troops as compact and the horses as well in hand as if they had been on parade. They did splendid execution, and the Infantry thus supported were soon in possession of the town; from whence a party of the enemy soon strove to fight their way out, but rushed back, for they were between two foes, when they beheld the troop under Ponsonby.

Ponsonby had a narrow escape, so his men say, and he admits the same. A ball from a small piece of ordnance went slap under his horses belly, and made the beast jump like fun. And another large shot immediately afterwards passed close to his head. This is of course exclusive of small shots, which were as plentiful as blackberries. About the same time and place, poor Ned Conolly of the 6th Cavalry, who ought to have been a march in our rear with the Shah-Zaduh, (it being his duty to attend him,) was shot through the heart as he was *sniping* at the enemy. It will, no doubt, add to the poignancy of the regret which his relatives and friends must feel at his loss, that he fell in a situation where his presence was not required; but the praiseworthy feeling which led him to be present, will, at the same time afford them many soothing reflections. He was a talented and zealous officer, and few men were more deservedly or more sincerely esteemed, or would have been more generally regretted under such circumstances of untimely death than he will be.

On the part of the enemy, the loss was considerable. The precise numerical amount of their losses is not yet known. It may be estimated in round numbers four or five hundred. The loss on our side was very slight, and much less than had been anticipated. One or two of the Europeans were killed and some half dozen wounded. A few of the 37th, and also of the Shah's Artillery likewise fell; I hear, about five of each; and wounds of one sort or another were also received. Alif Khan, the chief or *gilhadar* and most of his people have fled up the Goorbund pass: wither they were pursued by the Cavalry, till they dispersed among fastnesses of the hills inaccessible in any strength, by horsemen. It was in contemplation to attack another fortress, in the possession of a chief named Meer Musjeedee,—but as this chief has fled to Shah Shooja at Cabool, to declare submission and allegiance, that purpose is at present in abeyance. The whole of the valley, however, has yet to be tranquillized; and though the success of yesterday will have a tendency to keep the chiefs in this neighbourhood in order for the present, the feeling of hostility to Shah Shooja, and of preference for Dost Moohammud, is so strong, so indomitable, that we may conquer them each and several over and over again, but we cannot rationally expect to settle the country permanently. In short I hope with all my heart we may be relieved ere long, I mean to say as soon as even we have done in all the way of bona fide service that remains for present accomplishment; for as for Government being ever able to leave Shah Shooja to hold his own one day beyond the period that our troops are in his territory, you may take your oath, that, that idea is purely Utopian. We shall halt tomorrow to blow up the fort, and destroy the town; I suppose on some such grounds of policy,—and sound ones too,—as those on which Knox with his Machiavellian foresight on the barbarous destruction of the monasteries and cathedrals said, "the best way to keep the rocks from returning, is to pull down their nests." Nothing could have been more admirable, more beautiful, than the spirited and the devoted conduct of the 'Grenadier Company of the 37th.' They had not it, is true, their gallant Captain Jack Barstow with them, but his plucky young subaltern, Mayne, did all that man could do, and so did they. All the Queen's Officers, (who need I say, were severally as conspicuous as their respective opportunities of exhibiting the most daring courage, admitted of their being) are all with a noble fellow feeling loud in their praise."

Yours obediently,
MARVEL.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBER 28.

We have little or no news from Affghanistan this week but it appears that there were twelve men killed in the assault upon the forts mentioned as captured in our last issue. A private letter from Cabul mentions the murder of Lieutenant John Shaw, of the 2d N. I. who was found with his throat cut in his tent. The deed is supposed to have been committed by his own servants, who made use of the deceased officer's sword, two of them have been apprehended.

All is at present quiet at Cabul and its vicinity, but of course, this state of tranquility will not, under present circumstances, be of long duration.

Our fellow countrymen at home cannot have been placed in a greater state of excitement, upon the question of war with France, than we of the East are at present, upon the movements of the troops from every quarter of India towards the Northward; the whole population Christian and Native demands of his neighbour what is the reason of the formidable force assembling in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, and though no one can give a direct answer to the query, there is no doubt of a campaign upon a grand scale being attempted. It is argued that either the day of retribution has at length arrived for the Punjaub,—that a large force must be held in readiness for a dour upon Herat,—or perchance, that while we are making compacts at home with Russia, her advance upon Khiva is to be met in another fashion in India. Reports of preparations on the part of the Sikhs have been as numerous as those making on our side, and while they are said to have assembled a large force, with an enormous train of Artillery, we are to have a corresponding Army of 20 or 22,000 troops, Infantry, Cavalry. Artillery, and their appurtenances quartered at Ferozepore; it was rumoured, in addition to this, that a battering train was in preparation at our magazine, but this is not true, and no orders to that effect have been as yet received. The Sikhs have however, we are informed by the best authority we can obtain, given into every condition required of them, and Colonel Shelton's Brigade is to have free passage through the Punjaub: and the convoy and troops destined for Cabul will move from Ferozepore to their destination, between the 15th and the end of next month. On the other hand, we are told, that Now Nehal Sing is no consenting party to the healing measures and that, in a Durbar of his Sirdars, a scene worthy of any theatre devoted to melo-drama took place; he is reported to have drawn his sword and thrown the scabbard upon the ground, swearing that he, however his Father or Dian Sing might be inclined to treat with the English, would not sheathe it till broken down to the hilt in defending his country against the encroaching influence of the British; that those who chose might leave him, and with the remainder of his faithful adherents he would war to the knife in defence of the integrity of his country. It is well known that he has forbidden the progress of merchants from the Company's territories thro' the hill countries, and a native merchant of this place, who was sending an investment of goods to Ludakh, has had his people turned back. It is also said, but we will not vouch for the truth of the *on dit*, merely giving it as we heard it, that he has had influence sufficient with the Rajah of Puttialah, to prevent his granting a loan of fifty lacs, for which the Government had applied, in imitating that he would defend him in his proceedings and accually sending a large force to garrison one of his strong holds.

At any rate the whole of the hill states have, as we have before said, been lashed into a state of disorganization, and as it behoves the Government of India to have peaceable neighbours in the vicinity of those they protect, we do not think that our gallant friends will have altogether

——to march up the Hill
And then march down again,

for though our demonstrations have had the desired effect for the present, and our Rulers appear to seek any pretext for avoiding an open rupture, it must sooner or later come to one.

We think our Government, whose treasuries cry out for replenishment, and there is little chance of it in other quarters of India, to which we have carried our arms, have suffered under provocations, few other nations would have done, and we would gladly see them go at our foresworn Allies, "tooth and nail;" but so long as the *reigning* though not the *governing* Monarch professes friendship and acts up to his treaties, which he is supposed to do, though his son and ministers are inimical to his allies, all our Government will do, we fear, will be to hold such a force ready as may meet the emergencies, and the discord which is certain to ensue upon the Maharajah's death, be it by fair or foul means,—and whether it be this precaution; whether Major Clibborn's disaster aroused our rulers from their lethargic slumbers, and to what the good people at home would think of them; or whether they are at length alive to the necessity of using their strongest arm of power, in reducing as far as possible the disaffection which, under the present weak arrangements, they may count upon for a long time in Affghanistan—we are truly glad to see that energy is not wanting, when absolute necessity is brought home to them, and, though we fear, we still hope, that with the eyes of the whole of Europe and more especially those of the natives of India, directed to them, that some great purpose is to be wrought by the extensive movements of the present season.

DELHI.—Major General Elphinstone C. B. arrived at the Station on Monday last, and will remain some days with the intention of inspecting the Cavalry Corps passing through on their way to the Northward.

The 1st Light Cavalry arrived here on the 25th Instant—and the 4th, 9th and 10th are daily expected.

The 26th N. I. may be looked for about Friday next.

The 22d N. I. are *en route* from Nusseerabad for Delhi and the 55th from Lucknow and the 7th from Cawnpore are expected. It is rumoured that the 10th and 46th N. I. will shortly leave us for the North. The Station will be very sorry to lose them. It is however probable that a large available force will be stationed at Delhi.

KURNAUL, 19*th Oct.*—The whole of the Troops were out at Brigade exercise under Col. Shelton on Saturday morning and looked remarkably well. The horses of the 3d Cavalry have picked up wonderfully and are now fit for any service, and from all accounts they are not likely to remain idle this cold weather, as Cavalry Regiments from a number of Stations are ordered up to Kurnaul, with a view there is no doubt, of being ready to act, should the Lahore Government, make any demur to Shelton's Brigade passing through the Punjab.

The 44th Foot, 13th Light Infantry and 54th Regt. N. I. will move on the 20th; the 5th Cavalry and 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery the next day; the 60th Regt. the day after, they are all pretty well off for carriage owing to the great exertions which have been made both by the Civil authorities and the Commissariat, the fact is, it is hard to be had for love or money, and should the Troops move as above, great credit will be due to both Departments.

The great drawback is the want of Doolie bearers and although they are to be had at Saharunpore in abundance, the Officiating Deputy Collector will not send any, without receiving funds; on any emergency of this kind he is bound to supply the advance required from his own treasury instead of throwing obstacles in the way.

Major General Boyd is at Simla and talks of coming down to Kurnaul about the end of the month, if he was here now business would be much expedited, no wonder our Company's Officers are superseded!! The station is ill supplied with medical men, Dr. Duff and Bell of the 54th and 60th are obliged to accompany their Regiments although they have obtained leave to Calcutta, it is hard upon them but I suppose the interests of the service must be consulted first.

NUSSEERABAD—(*From a Correspondent.*) The 10th Light Cavalry received orders to march to Ferozepoore at sunrise on the morning of the 11th instant—as the Commissariat could not furnish carriage, the Regiment did not leave Cantonments until the 16th. I had the pleasure of spending a day in camp, with this Corps. The horses were in excellent condition. The equipments of the men gave testimony to the merits of a good Commandant, and (although it must have been excessively unpleasant for the married Officers to leave their homes, wives and families,) still there was no grumbling; all were happy as men could be under circumstances of a quick and hasty departure, and with a long and arduous Campaign before them. I could not help admiring the kind feeling existing amongst the Officers, they seem fully to understand what is meant by "union of sentiment," and that "union is strength." God help those who have to contend with the 10th. Some difficulty was occasioned by the Commissariat Officer not considering it his duty to assist in endeavouring to procure camels and carriage for the Officers. They were obliged to buy their Camels, and had it not been for the kindness of the Resident at Ajmere, they would have been necessitated to march without being able to carry away a Tent. Since writing the above, I have heard that this Regiment, arrived at Sambhur on the 21st, and that Major Thoresby, at Jyepore, had recommended an alteration in the route. They will march via Kurmseir, Munohurpoor, Kotepootlee, Narnaul and Dadur, to Hansi, at which place they expect to arrive on the 8th of November. A friend of mine, at Sambhur, has informed me, that the Regiment left that place in the night of the 22d, and the Officers were all well and in the highest spirits. A report prevails here, that the 10th Cavalry will return to us. I hope this is true, and I am certain, there is not a soul in the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, who would not re-echo my wish. A Squadron of the 4th Cavalry are coming in, so that our Military Landlords will again find Tenants for their houses. Immense sacrifices were made by the 10th in parting with their property, some of them will, I fear, be great losers eventually. We are very dull just now, and it is not unlikely it may continue, unless the 4th amuse us. The 22d Native Infantry are ordered to proceed to Delhi forthwith. Colonel Sutherland is averse to Troops being removed from Nusseerabad, but necessity has no law.

An Express arrived from Calcutta on the morning of the 31st instant, ordering the 22d Regiment Native Infantry to march for Delhi forthwith, but want of carriage will detain them till the 27th instant.

A dreadful murder was committed on the 21st, by a Sepoy of the 7th Regiment, who in a fit of jealousy, beat in the scull of his wife with a hatchet! This atrocious act was perpetrated in the lines at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

LUCKNOW.—(*from a corespondent.*)—The famous dacoit Mungul Sain has at length been taken. The Resident applied to the King nearly six months ago, for the use of one of Robert's Regiments, with the view of apprehending the rebel, who was well entrenched in the jungles of Nanparra, and Toolseepoor (under the Nepaul hills) with nearly two thousand fighting men. In consequence of a whole Regiment, not being available, six companies were employed for this service. The Resident of Catmandoo was also asked to afford assistance, in case of Mungul Sain's taking shelter in the Nepaul Territories. The Oude Force drove the Dacoits into Nepaul, but as they received orders, not to enter that Territory, they did not follow them, but were obliged to remain in the Turaee. The Marauder was caught by the Nepaulese and by them handed over to Lieut. Hollings, of the Thuggee Department, who had accompanied the Oude Force under the command of Captain Need. This expedition against the Budducks, who have been all caught, is now seemingly at an end, but the climate has shewn its effects both upon the Officers and men. Lieutenant and Adjutant MacDonaugh, a most powerful man, and of a splendid constitution, has died of the jungle fever. Lieut. Kinder has been obliged to go on leave. Every man belonging to the Grenadier and Light Company, has been laid up, and many are dead, and others dying every day. The rest of the Regiment very sickly. What could otherwise have been expected from a Corps which has been all the hot winds, and rains, under Canvass and at the breaking up of the monsoons in the Terae.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 26.

Our readers are aware that Major General Sir Robert Sale had been sent by Sir Willoughby Cotton against some Chiefs of the Kohistan who had been detected in correspondence with Dost Mahomed Khan. Intelligence to the 30th ultimo has now been received from Sir Robert Sale, and is, as regards his successes, of the most gratifying character. He had captured the town and three forts belonging to Ali Khan and Rujub Khan, the two principal of the Kohistan chiefs. The victory was nearly bloodless, but Sir Robert Sale mentions deep regret that Captain Edward Conolly an Assistant on Sir William Macnaghten's staff, who was acting as his (Sir R.'s) aid-de-camp, was shot through the heart at his side. The only other casualties are two men of the 13th Light Infantry, and two of the Grenadiers of the 37th N. I. wounded.

The occupation of these forts may be regarded as of great importance at this moment, as it was to them that Dost Mahomed had been invited to repair.

An instrument for measuring verical and Azimut angles without the oid of a stand or artifical horizon, has we understand been invented by a young gentleman employed in the mathematical department of the College at Chinsurah. It is likely to prove interesting to Military men, as it may be employed with much advantage when sketching *en reconnaissance.*

THE NEW THEATRE.—We hear that the new Theatre is now 'progressing' again with great rapidity, and we are now very glad indeed that so delightful a source of entertainment, as a well conducted stage is in store for the public, and is likely to be available some time this winter. Nothing can well be more elegant or more convenient than the new edifice, and it will certainly be a great ornament to the City of Palaces. It is designed with great taste and skill, and, judging from its present appearance, it promises to unite great strength and durability with a very attractive external.— *Literary Gazette, Oct.* 25.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 27.

We have been obligingly informed that letters have been received from Cabool to 4th October. Brigadier Dennie, with his detachment from Bameean, reached Syghan on the 24th September, and found that Dost Mahomed, with the Osbeg Force, had rapidly retreated on hearing of his advance. The fall of snow having commenced, the pursuit was not continued through the mountains towards Khooloom. The Fort of Syghan was to be destroyed. The latest intelligence shows that the Walee of Khooloom had entered into negotiation for separating his interests from those of Dost Mahomed, and that an arrangement had been made with him, the particulars of which do not appear from the letters yet received.

In the affair of the 29th September in the Kohistan, in which a town and three forts belonging to the people in insurrection had been taken, the enemy, though occupying a very strong position, do not seem to have stood the attack, but fled across an unfordable river with precipitation. There was, therefore, little loss on either side. On the 3d October, Sir Robert Sale attacked a fort, named Joolja, said to be the principal stronghold of the rebels. The walls were found too thick to be effectively breached by the 9-pounder guns which he had with him, and too high to be reached by the scaling ladder. The assailing column which advanced in the belief that the breach was practicable, and which behaved with conspicuous gallantry, was in consequence compelled to retire; leaving 11 men of Her Majesty's 13th and 1 of the 37th N. I. killed, and having 12 men wounded. The vigour of the attack had, however, so intimidated the garrison, who must have also suffered severely from the fire of the troops, that they immediately afterwards fled, and possession was obtained of the place, which was to be destroyed on the day on which the dispatches were sent off. It was regretted that the rebel chief had by this means escaped, but there appeared not to be a likelihood of any necessity for further protracted operations. The Doorance Horse are mentioned to have behaved well.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 23.

We have just been favored with intelligence from Khyva to the 2nd August, stating that Lieutenant Shakespeare was to start the next day to the Russian Frontier accompanied by all the Russian slaves who had been detained in the Khyva territory, and that public orders had been issued by the Khan Huzrut of Khyva, prohibiting any future capture or purchase of Russian slaves within his dominions.

The declaration of the Autocrat, that no concessions the Khan of Khyva could make, would induce him to forego his intention of invading his country, will render the successful efforts of Lieut. Shakespeare of little avail.

Intelligence from Shikarpore of the 5th October, states, that Captain Brown's detachment had arrived safely at Phoolajee, having been escorted to the plains by the Murees themselves.

The following extract of a letter from Cabul, dated 30th September, has been obligingly sent to us by a friend, and although it contains much that has before appeared in our columns, yet there is a great deal that will, no doubt, be read with interest by our readers. The repeated instances of cowardice and treachery of the Affghan troops, should make us chary how we employ them against their countrymen :—

"*Camp Cabul, 30th September*, 1840.—I hasten to send you a few hurried lines, which I doubt not will be acceptable to your friends.

Our guns are now rattling forth a royal salute in honor of a most complete victory, gloriously gained by a small detachment of British troops to the north of "Bameean," in which Dost Mahomed was seriously wounded (3) three of his sirdars and upwards of 500 killed, *left dead on the field*. The particulars, as far as I have heard, are as follow. On the evening of the 18th instant, intelligence was was brought to Brigadier Dennie, at Bameean, that Dost Mahomed's advanced guard was actually within sight of the post. On hearing this the Brigadier instantly moved out with two guns, 250 of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, a wing of the Shah's Goorkahs, some of the Shah's 2d Horse, and Captain Hart's corps of Jaun Bazes. They had scarcely moved any distance, when to their surprise they found themselves in front of Dost Mahomed himself at the head of an Army of some 8,000 men,* (so much for the Political Agents "Dr. Lord" information.) The Brigadier instantly determined on risking an attack; our guns opened on the enemy grape, shrapnell, shot and every thing else. The Dost's Troops charged us—were repulsed, rallied and charged again, when a sharp and desperate struggle ensued, in which the British troops most gallantly maintained the honor and credit of the *native army*. The Ameer's force was totally routed by this insignificant detachment, and their only gun, the *whole* of their standards, and the whole of their kettle drums, and camp equipage, captured. The loss on our side is not known exactly. Capt. Hart, of the Bombay N. I., and Lieut. LeGeyt are the only officers reported wounded, the former shot through the body—most probably a mortal wound.

The troops must have behaved well indeed. It seems when they came suddenly on the Dost, they were found in the act of pitching their camp, and making preparations for a night's bivouack. This was a detachment of natives entirely—not *a single* European private with them.

A most flourishing order by the General, is now going the round of camp, in which Sir W. Cotton most heartily congratulates the troops on so glorious a victory.

I have no time for more, but I'll write to-morrow. We are in great hopes that that detachment will pursue the Dost till they catch him, as his wound will not admit of his riding on horseback. God grant they may be so successful as to catch him and let us out of this *vile country*.

The Convoy, with stores and ammunition from Hindoostan, came in this morning. They were attacked four marches from this, and were very nearly taken by the enemy. Indeed had it not been for a detachment of horse, which were sent out to their assistance, there is no doubt but that the whole of the Convoy would have fallen into the hands of Azeez Khan. The horsemen, on reaching the Convoy, found it surrounded by fellows, and they had some hard fighting before they could drive them off. Several of the horses were shot dead.

The day before yesterday, an express came in from Col. Orchard, who is on his way with the European Regiment from Kuja, that he was surrounded by these people, and that owing to the number of sick he had not sufficient to guard the line on the march. Their rear guard had been attacked, their followers cut up, and baggage and camels plundered. This was in consequence of some of the Affghan Troops (which the Colonel had with him) running away and leaving every thing to the protection of *Providence*, immediately they were fired on. A squadron of the 2d Cavalry, and a company of the 37th Regt. N. I., moved out at midnight to reinforce the colonel with his Regt. What a state our troops are in here—actually at the seat of war, a European Regiment being in such a condition as to require native troops to protect it.

On the arrival of the European Regiment, it is in contemplation to send out a force consisting of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, Flank companies of the 37th Regt. and four guns, to be commanded by Sir R. Sale, into the Khoistan, for the purpose of settling the hash of some powerful Bsrikzie chiefs, who consider themselves all powerful in some strong holds they possess there. You will hear of some of us getting some ugly knocks no doubt, as the chiefs can collect some 10,000 matchlock men at a very short notice.

Captain Hopkins, of the 27th N. I. arrived from Bameean yesterday. His corps of Affghans cut their lucky on the road—*not a man to the force*. You heard, I suppose, of a whole *Company* of this gallant corps having walked off *arms and all* (new muskets) to Dost Mahomed. Brigadier Dennie disarmed the remainder of them and sent them in. Oh! you nice, sweet policy, Mr. Macnaghten—give your Affghans the best stores you have—*new pattern muskets* and send after the *Dost*. They will be sure to go, but will they return, is the question.

I shall go out with our flank companies into the Kohistan.

Lieut. Shakespear has started from Khyva for the Russian frontier, with all the slaves he could collect. *This is fact*.

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* The order, says the combined forces of Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wallee of Koolum.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 26.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A most melancholy circumstance occurred on Saturday morning, at the Salt Water Lakes. A party of young men, who are boarding at a house in Bow Bazar, with some friends, were out on a shooting excursion on the lakes. Among the party was a young man named Charles Sheetz. After having finished their sport, they were returning in the usual manner, namely, in canoes, when one of the party directed attention to a bevy of snipes at a short distance from them. At this the party were again about to land, and the young man Sheetz, in his extreme eagerness to get on shore, unfortunately caused the canoe to lose its equilibrium, which capsizing both he and another young man, who was with him, fell into the water. The latter managed to extricate himself from his perilous situation, both by his own exertions as well as by the assistance rendered by his companions who seeing the accident, immediately pulled up to the spot. Young Sheetz, however, sank to rise no more. In spite of every effort to the contrary no trace of him could be found, nor, at the time he fell into the water, was he seen to rise at all to the surface. He was very young, nineteen years of age only, and is said to have been in every respect a very promising and amiable young man. He had shortly returned from up the country, and it is a curious coincidence, that while there, a native conjuror had assured him that he, Sheetz, would soon meet with a watery grave.

THE POISON CASE.—Though nothing whatever was elicited at the late inquest, which sat on the body of the man, who died from having eaten something pernicious on board the Coal Depot, at Baloo Ghat, to implicate the prisoner Jalouse, the case has been very properly taken up by the magistrates, before whom an investigation is at present pending.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body have lately addressed the Marine Board, representing the inefficient state of the Harbour Master's establishment. The Chamber of Commerce, in their letter, particularly allude to the accidents, which a few weeks ago occurred among the shipping, when a few weeks ago occurred among the shipping, when no regular assistance whatever from the Harbour Master's establishment in question, in order to meet the exigencies of the greatly encreased number of vessels which now come to this port.

INQUEST.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held on the body of a woman, who was accidentally run over by a Baboo's carriage, on Sunday the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock. On the accident happening she was instantly removed to the Native Hospital, where she died during the week. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "accidental death."

COMMERCIAL ADAERTISER, OCTOBER 24.

At the sale of Opium held yesterday at the Exchange Rooms, of 45 chests of Patna and Benares, only one lot of five chests of the latter, we understand, was disposed of at 695 rupees. This, it will be perceived, is somewhat less than was obtained at the government sale held in June last.

The circumstances—connected with the case, of which the following is a report, are not extraordinary; but we are bound to take notice of the proceedings of a Magistrate, which terminated to his credit, as well as we are to expose any measure which might be contrary to the laws, or indicative of the exercise of arbitrary power:—

"The Darogah of Manictollah thanah was, on the 21st instant, suspended from his office by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, upon the investigation of an information submitted by a Mr. J. DeCruz, for having made a false Report to the Peramnah issued from the Magistrate's Court."

We are extremely happy to find Mr. Battye so ready to do justice to those who are liable to be oppressed by the Moofussil Police daroghas, whose foul practices often surpass description, and are always too bad to entitle them to the high *privilege* of oppressing their follow-subjects, as trustworthy functionaries of the sovereign power. Mr. Battye, we are certain, is perfectly sensible of the accuracy of our remark, although some of his brethren have declared that their most illiterate daroghas are the most estimable officers of Government! We trust we shall never again hear such nonsense, nor that an English Magistrate forget himself so far as to *swear* to the worth of his ignorant darogah.

ROBBERY.—A robbery was committed in the house of Mr. Bennet, the Miniature Painter, on Wednesday night last. The thieves entered by planting against a window on the second floor, a ladder, which was found on the spot the next morning. A watch and other things have been stolen, to the value altogether of 200 rupees. Mr. Bennet lives in Mott's Lane, a part of the town, which is in a manner securely fenced by thannahs and chowkedar stands, and yet not one of the nightly watchers know a word about the robbery.

FRIEND OF INDIA, OCT. 22.

HALF RENTAL.—We thank our correspondent for his allusion to the very palpable error which recently crept into our Editorial notice, and beg to assure him that we never intended to say, that the Government took, on the average, half the produce of the land. We only meant to say, that it took half the rent paid by the cultivator to the landlord. The error was altogether inadvertent. It may have been a misprint, and therefore chargeable upon the printer; but as he has quite transgressions enough to answer for, we will exonerate him from all share of blame on the present occasion, and to put the error down as an editorial slip, occasioned, perhaps by the constant repetition of the charges made by the enemies of Government, that it exacted half the produce. Those who have worked in the Editorial treadmill will be at loss to account for, and to excuse, such a mistake. But there is no evil without some mixture of good, and we almost cease to regret that the error has occurred, since it has been the means of giving us so valuable a letter as that which our correspondent has sent us. It deals in facts, which is what we most want; for we are deluged with opinions, and require the test of facts to determine their value. We all know that the peasant in Bengal is wretched, and that the idea he forms of happiness, from his own experience, is what no man would give a rush for. Is he miserable because Government exacts of him too great a share of the produce of his labour? It is upon this point we need explanations, based, not on the assumed delinquency of Government, but on an actual examination, in the minutest degree, of his labours, his profits, and his payments—to the moneylender and seed-advancer, to the Zemindar, and to the State. In the three fold phlebotomy under which the peasant suffers, to which, we would ask, is he actually indebted for being reduced to a solitary meal a day? We wish some of our friends would take up the question, in this point of view, and assuming the depletion at 100 give us the proportional share which is to be placed to the account of each leech.

DOST MAHOMED AND HIS FAMILY.—It is a singular coincidence, that just at the time when Dost Mahomed is using every effort to rouse the whole population of Affghanistan against the British authorities, a discussion should have been raised in the public journals touching the treatment which his son, a prisoner of war, is receiving from the Government of India. The youth was taken in the capture of Ghuzni, and transferred, for safe keeping, to the charge of the authorities in Bombay. His allowance is stated in the *Bombay Times* to have been fixed by Lord Auckland at a thousand Rs. a month, and to have been gradually cut down by his orders to a paltry sum, which reflects the highest disgrace upon our national character. We think it just possible, that if our contemporary had been enabled to substitute facts for rumours, the Government of India might have escaped the edge of his censure. The statement which he has given, differs so materilly from the opinion that prevails here, that we would ask him to make farther enquiries on the subject and favour us with the result of them. It is generally understood,—though we do not intend to vouch for the accuracy of the impression,—that the Government of India, determined to fix the allowance of the youth at an amount, which should afford him the conveniences, though not the luxuries, of life; at an amount fully adequate to the economical support of himself and his servants, but not sufficient for the entertainment of a bevy of disaffected followers. We have heard that the sum thus fixed was not to fall short of 500 Rupees a month; but that some latitude was left to the local government to enlarge it. Having thus given our contemporary the general understanding among us, it is for him to verify this statement by his own researches. Assuming that such has been the arrangement, we think the heavy censure he has cast on the Government, is uncalled for. The question whether 500 Rupees a month, £600 a year, be a sufficient provision for a prisoner of war, is a matter of opinion, upon which there may be difference, without involving guilt. For our parts, considering that he is only one member of a family now dependent on the bounty of Government, of which the Head is endeavouring by all the means in his power to subvert our authority, we are inclined to think this sum no discreditable allowance.

MR. W. TAYLER.—Though we have already made the amende honorable to Mr. W. Tayler, for having confounded his name with that of Mr. Pierce Tayler of Moorshedabad, whose proceedings have recently become the subject of comment in the papers, yet we cannot refuse to publish the letter of E. Our correspondent will be happy to find, that we have anticipated his wishes. Mr. W. Tayler, an active and laborious, but, in one instance, an over zealous servant of the state, has quite enough to bear in reference to the seven hundred and odd cases, decided against the Lakrajdars. The enemies of Government will not easily forget him; and we would advise him, if he ever revisits England, not to approach Exetere Hall, while the British India Society is holding one of its sittings. We are equally obliged to E. for enlightening us regarding Mr. Brown, whom we had mistaken for a Madras Civilian.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE AND THE JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—We have extracted from the last number of the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, and placed among our selections, the correspondence which passed between the Baptist Missionaries at Jamaica and Sir Charles Metcalfe, relative to his despatch of the 16th of October last. It is seldom that we have occasion to differ from our contemporary; and we never do so but with much reluctance. On the present occasion, however we are constrained to observe, that the judgement which he has passed on the character of the letter sent by the Missionaries, does not appear to be sound. With regard to Sir Charles's condemnation of the general conduct of the Missionaries, we have already intimated that it cannot be perused by his Indian friends without surprise and regret. It is to be feared that he has imperceptibly allowed his mind to be swayed by those who first obtained possession of his confidence; and that this confidence has been abused. The Missionaries were naturally objects of aversion to the former proprietors of the slaves, for the share which they bore in Negro emancipation; and any representation regarding them from their enemies required to be received with great caution, if not with mistrust. We fear that Sir Charles has been surprised into a temporary departure from that course of impartiality and liberality, for which his name is so justly held in grateful remembrance among us. But this will not excuse the extremely obnoxious tone of expression into which the Missionaries have been betrayed. They seem altogether to have laid aside, in their address, that respect towards public authorities which is so constantly inculcated in the New Testament. Their letter breathes the tone of Exeter Hall, rather than the spirit of Christianity. The language they have adopted would be totally unjustifiable if used by who made no profession of Christianity; but from the pen of those whose vocation it is to inculcate the meekness and forbearance of the Gospel, and who, if they preach not by example, preach in vain, the dictatorial style of the address, repugnant to every idea of propriety. We cannot wonder that Sir Charles should have rebuked them by saying that the tone of it would alone preclude a reply; there is no man in his situation who would not have adopted the same course. Indeed, it seems to us unaccountable, that the inconsistency of the reply with the object it was intended to subserve, did not prevent its being sent. The intention of the Missionories was to rebut the charge of forming a political party, and evincing a spirit of partizanship. Why did it never occur to them, that when they talked of "reserving for the present their opinion of his despatch generally, and of the credit which his opinion of the affairs of the colony was entitled to, after so brief a residence in it," they were substantiating the charge of belonging to a political party; and identifying themselves with its partialities and prejudices. Nothing could be better adapted to give colour to the misrepresentations which had been made to Sir Charles Metcalfe by their enemies, than this letter, which appears to be equally foreign to the spirit of Christianity, and to the dictates of a sound judgement.

Perhaps we may have been led to take a more particular interest in this correspondence, from our remembrance of the contrast which this conduct affords to the course pursued by the three Serampore Missionaries thirty-three years ago. Lord Minto had taken possession of the Government of India but a few months, when the poison of calumny was distilled into his ear, against those great men who have now gone to their reward. They were represented as disturbers of the public peace, and he was induced to believe that there could be no safety for the British Empire in India, while they, or while any Missionaries, continued in it. The steps which he was prevailed on to adopt, were not merely such as the Jamaica missionaries complain of, as "injurious to their characters in the estimation of Her Majesty's Government, and the British public," but such as went to the entire subversion of their establishment at Serampore, and their expulsion from the country. They drew up a memorial to His Lordship, in which they endeavoured to shew that the representations which had been made to him were groundless; and they entreated that the orders of Government might be suspended. It was composed in a style in which respect for his public character was happily blended with an earnest zeal for the object which had brought them to India. It produced the desired effect; the order was suspended, and the Mission saved. The day after reading it, His Lordship observed to Dr. Leyden, that he had been misinformed and that these could not be the men they had been represented to him to be. And before his departure from India, in 1813, he bore the following public tribute to their character, "I profess a very sincere pleasure in bringing the literary merits of Mr. Marshman, and the other Reverend Members of the Serampore Mission to the notice of the public, and in bearing my testimony to the great, and extraordinary labours which constancy and energy in their numerous and various occupations, have enabled this modest and respectable community to accomplish. I am not less gratified by the opportunity, which their literary achievements afford, of expressing my regard for the exemplary work of their lives, and the beneficial principle which distinguishes and presides in the various useful establishments which they have formed and conducted by themselves." When their Memorial was afterwards read in the House of Commons in 1813, it called forth general admiration for its mild and persuasive eloquence. And Lord Hastings, at a subsequent period, declared to Dr. Carey his conviction, that the permission given by the Charter of 1813 for the free introduction of Missionary efforts into India was mainly owing to the temperate, firm and exemplary conduct which he and his colleagues had manifested, amidst all the opposition of the Indian Government, both here and at home. It is to the tuition of those men, who achieved so much for India, in the unfailing strength of Christian meekness that we are indebted for our present sentiments. It is possible that they may now be out of date; they may even be considered pusillanimous, since Missionary Societies have become fond of the consideration which belong to a "Power;" but we cannot admit that they are the less Christian.

It is true, that times are much altered; and the long enjoyment of British rights in our colonies has produced a general freedom of speech which was unthought of in the early years of the present century. The rude manners of our Missionary friends in Jamaica, therefore, may be palliated, but not excused, by the prevalent habits of the day. In all good men, however, principle ought to be still more effective in producing perfect decorum, than arbitrary power ever was.

MAULMAIN.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE SEPT. 16.

Vessels have lately arrived from Corings, having on board between two and three hundred Hindoos of the labouring class natives of that coast, in search of employment. We understand that other vessels may shortly be expected, bearing similar importations. The services of people of this class have long been much required in this province, and we are glad to hear that on their arrival they find immediate employment, either as domestic servants, or as coolies. As such they are well satisfied with less than half the wages which Burmese coolies have heretofore demanded and received. The little competition in this department of labour has afforded the Burmese an opportunity of realizing a comparatively exorbitant price for their services, which, combined with the small means necessary for subsistence, has had the effect of promoting habits of idleness among them, to a degree scarcely known elsewhere. The consequence of these large importations of labourers from the opposite coast will be on the whole beneficial to all parties. Employers in every department of business will be relieved of a heavy drain upon their resources, and be enabled to prosecute their various pursuits with more activity and to a greater extent. Persons disposed to employ their capital in agriculture, or any other objects of enterprize, may now have the means of doing so with advantage. The Burmese, with the fear of want before they eyes, will find it necessary to become industrious at a much lower rate than they have hitherto found it convenient to maintain themselves in a state of idleness, and we trust the incongruity of coolies bedecked in silk *putsos*, unless on holidays, will gradually disappear. We hope the Government, who will in the end no doubt be a gainer by the ingress of agricultural labourers into this province, will take the earliest opportunity to make these emigrants understand the highly favourable terms on which they may take and cultivate lands, and in the mean time give them every encouragement by employing them in case labour, more than the convicts can accomplish, be required to be done.

From Tavoy we learn that though the epidemic among the cattle had generally much abated, yet, considerable numbers were still dying. The number carried off is supposed to exceed 15,000, a loss that will not be soon reparable, as Maulmain has none to spare, and none are procurable from the adjoining Siamese districts.

We learn from Mergui that much activity has been displayed this season in procuring Sapan Wood, many boats that have brought down one supply having returned for a second at enhanced rates. The Chinese are, we believe, the principal purchasers of it, and we hope they will meet with a good market for it in Calcutta when they take it up in their junks.

We understand that the water in the Coal Mine had been sufficiently reduced to allow of its being again worked, and that a considerable quantity of the Coal was procured during the last month. As the strength of the Monsoon has evidently passed, it is not likely that the waters of the River and Nullahs will again rise to the former height; and consequently no further obstacles are anticipated in working the Mine.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent in reference to the method used for clearing the Mine of water.

"You are perhaps aware that the work was for a time suspended in consequence of the heavy rains. We should indeed have continued inactive for several months longer, but for the ingenious contrivance and skill, and the unremitting exertions of our indefatigable Superintendent, who, contrary to the

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expectations of those here, has succeeded admirably well in his device in draining the water so effectually from the Mine as to enable us to resume our labour in it. Three pumps being made to work conjointly by means of a crank were brought to bear upon it, having a long pipe attached to them, which was afterwards branched off to the different chambers of the Mine as the water subsided. This triple engine was found to gain at once upon the water in despite of the numerous springs emptying themselves in to the Mine, so that in the short space of four or five days the whole body of water, consisting of several tons, was removed. It is no less certain now, that the means at the disposal of the superintendent will be found more than adequate to keep it ever after dry. It is also his intention to introduce the use of tread-mills to work the pumps, as well as for other purposes, one of which has been already finished."

We understand that the Officer selected to hold the important situation of Governer of Rangoon, vacant by the death of the last incumbent, is the 'Padoung' Woon, or Myo Thoogyee, by name Shoay Thmaw, an individual of whom little or nothing appears to be known. All reports had previously concurred in giving the government to the former Woondouk, but this personage has been created a Woongyee and retained in the Lhootdau, where it is said he is to take the place of the Kyee Woongyee whose great age now incapacitates him for active duty. The new Governor of Rangoon will not, it is said, visit the Capital to assume his functions till after the festival of the Boat Races, which, we understand, is to be celebrated with much splendour; a good sign of internal tranquillity, and we hope also of external quiet and good will, though there are some absurd rumours afloat of danger to the latter, but we scarce think them worthy of any notice, unsupported as they are by any circumstances that would give colour to their truth. It is not at all improbable that some evil-designing persons may find an interest in circulating reports of this kind, for it may be observed that we were pretty free from them during the Rains, and that they begin to circulate as the fine weather approaches.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, SEPT. 30.

We learn that the new Barque *Louisa*, which left this on Wednesday last for Calcutta, after having left the mouth of the river was, on account of some difficulty, obliged to return, and while passing Amherst, struck upon the rocks; she was, we are glad to say, got off without sustaining much injury.

We have not heard any intelligence from Burmah that can be at all relied on. Some reports state that the King intends to honour Rangoon with a visit,—this we think highly improbable. The country is represented as enjoying a tolerably just and vigorous Government. The River is free from dacoits, and we are not aware that any bands of robbers disturb the country as was the case in the former reign. The only place we know of where the proceedings of these gentry are winked at, if not encouraged, is in our own immediate neighbourhood, when directed against property on this side of the River, but woe to them if they venture to play the same game on their side.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, OCTOBER 27.

Trichinopoly.—Our Trichinopoly Correspondeny writes as follows:—

"On the 18th Instant a young Hindoo woman, twent years of age commited Suicide, by throwing herself into the Cauvory. Her body was not found till the following day when it was discovered with all the ornaments on, and baried with the usual ceremonies. Domestic quarrels with her husband and mother in law, led to the rash act, in a moment of irritation. The roads at this Station are in the most disgraceful state and ought to be immediatly looked to. You sometime since noticed the death of a Brahmin in this district, which case has been for two months before the Auxiliary Judge but nothing has been yet done and the parties both principal and witnesses are all detained to their great loss and inconvenience. Here is another proof of the inefficiency of our Judicial system in the Mofussil. The troops in garrison are generally healthy and the river is quite fullt at prsent.

Arcot.—We learn from Arcot that the river has been very full of late which indicates the commencement of the monsoon in the interior. The great tank at Cauverypauk, says a Correspondent, is fuller than he ever saw it, and the Annicut from the river was running into it the other day at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 34TH, OR CHICACOLE LIGHT INFANTRY.—The following account of the presentation of New Colours to our gallant friends, the 34th Light Infantry, cannot fail to interest our readers whether Civil or Military.

"On Tuesday morning the 20th Instant, Major General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B. presented a new Stand of Colours to the 34th or Chicacole Light Infantry, with the following most impressive speech, an excellent Hindustani translation of which, was read to the Regiment by Moonshee Amaunoollah Husseyn.

The ceremony whereof the following were the forms, was imposing. Immediately after the General salute, the Corps formed three sides of a square and the 1st Company moved off as an Escort for the Colours. In the opening on the 4th side, the 1st Company was drawn up forming a street, through this the old and new Colours marched till they met the Band playing a quick step. The Colours were then exchanged and the address was spoken, after which the Regiment reformed line and the Escort moved off to the left with the new Colours which were Trooped to their position in the Centre, to the air of "the British Grenadiers." The Regiment then saluted its new Colors and passed round in Review after which it advanced to the General Salute—All officers off duty attended. In the evening about fifty persons including Sir Hugh Gough, Major General Allan C. B., Col. Lovell K. H. and the Division staff sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The wines were of the most costly and excellent description Sir Hugh was received by a Guard of honor composed of a complete Company (3 European officers and 100 Rank and File)

The appearance of the Dining room was most splendid and the superb China and Glass of which the srvice was composed, was universally admired."

The following was the address of Sir Hugh Gough:—

"BROTHER SOLDIERS,—Having been requested by the Commanding Officer of the 34th to present to the Corps its new colors, I hesitate not to perform so gratifying a task the more particularly as it was my good fortune to be at the head of this Army when the gallantry and disipline of the Corps were singularly displayed at Zorahpore, and it is an extraordinary coincidence that I worded this, when similarly situated, namely, presenting Colours to a distinguished Corps—the 1st Native Infantry, at Madras.

It gave me great gratification on that occasion to state, the sense I entertained of the conspicuous gallantry of the Regiment in charging the Durgah—and the very high estimation with which their Comrades of Her Majesty's 39th Regt. viewed their discipline and their Courage upon that occasion.

I have perused with much satisfaction the records of the Corps, and feel a pleasure in recapitulating some out of many brilliant deeds performed by the 34th or Chicacole Light Infantry.

At an early period of their career (in 1801) a part of the Regiment exhibited that dash which the records of the Corps shew they well followed, up, by the capture of a French Vessel off Vizagapatam; the Regiment then designated the 2d Battalion 17th N, I having only been raised the previous year.

In 1803 the Regiment was employed with General Campbell's force at the several engagements of Autanollah, Suttovody, Tipply, Baulintah and Balghanty.

In 1804 they suffered severely when engaged with Colonel Harcourts Division against Khoordah.

In 1806 they were employed at the Capture of the Fort Beemdavoo, Vizianagrum.

In 1808 they joined Colonel Doveton's Force and were employed against Bunguswaid Ally Cawn; the Light Company accompanied the Cavalry and Light Troops against that Chief, whose force they overtook and totally destroyed.

In 1809 they served under Sir ose, at theCyBl rra capture of Poona.

In 1812 they were made a Light Infantry Corps, and General Wetherall on presenting their Colours, highly complimented them, for their steadiness and unremitting attention to their duties.

In 1815 the Corps was daily employed against the Pindaries with Colonels Deacon nnd Walkers detachments.

In 1818 it was again employed with Colonel Deacons force and was present at the taking of the Forts of Newass, Kurrah, and Chacun in Candish, at the latter Fort they suffered severely.

The Corps afterwards joined Colonel McDowell's force and was present at the siege and capture of Mulligaum, when the Regiment suffered severely.

In 1819 they were present with Colonel Doveton's (the present Sir John Dovet n) force at the taking of Asseerghur which fell after 6 weeks resistance.

In 1820 the 2d battalion 17th were numbered the 34th and named the Chicacole Light Infantry.

In the same year the Regiment volunteered for Foreign Service and embarked for Burmah in April 1824.

In May they carried the Island of Negrais by Storm and were the first to plant there the British Colours, for which they received the thanks of Sir A Campbell, and subsequently of the Governor General Lord Amherst.

In the same year they were present under Sir Archibald Campbell at the taking of the Stockade at the Pagoda point, when they were again thanked by the Governor General.

In 1826 the Corps formed a part of the Light Brigade and were sent under Colonel Smith against Keikiloo, on their march they carried by assault two Stockades, on this occasion the Regiment suffered severely, having 3 Officers killed and two severely wounded and 73 Rank and File.

At the taking of Kakin the Chicacole Light Infantry particularly distinguished themselves, and where they lost their Commanding Officer Major Walker, Sir A. Campbell in his Despatch remarks "I observe the 34th Light Infantry on this occasion particularly forward."

In 1826 when another Regiment was repulsed at Setong, the 34th together with the Light Company of the Madras European Regiment, carried the place by assault and were the third time publicly thanked for their gallant and conspicuous conduct; in this year they were permitted to bear the word Ava on their Colours.

In 1839 the Chicacole Light Infantry under Colonel Dyce, Stormed the Durgah of Zorahpore, capturing five Standards, on which occasion they received, and justly earned the thanks of the Government. It would have been a most gratifying part of my duty as then holding the Chief Command, to have recorded by a General Order, my sentiments on that occasion, but by some unaccountable misapprehension, no report was made to me.

Colonel Bird and Brother Soldiers of the 34th having now recapitulated many very gallant deeds performed by your Corps, I commit those new Colours to your keeping, with the fullest confidence that you will ever guard these National Banners with the same zeal, enthusiasm, firmness and gallantry which have hitherto marked the honorable career of the Chicacole Light Infantry."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, OCTOBER 30.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.—We are told that heavy complaints are made at the little attention paid by Government to the shipping interests; and surely at this critical season there could have been no real occasion to have kept the Commanders of Vessels in such uncertainty and suspense as the Authorities have done in regard to the conveyance of the remaining Division of H. M. 55th Foot, which might have been despatched ere this, had a moderate degree of decision and activity been displayed in the higher quarters. The delay moreover has, we conceive, involved an unnecessary exposure of the Troops to hazard, because their embarkation, after the Monsoon has fairly set in, can hardly be accomplished without some degree of danger.

BARQUE LINTIN.—We learn that the Barque *Lintin* just arrived from Singapore will load with Cotton for Macao, immediately.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—A Correspondent informs us that the Sudder Udalut have recommended to government that a certain gentleman at present holding the situation of Circuit Judge should be removed from the Judicial line, and that another gentleman holding a similar situation should be removed from his present District, in consequence of having decided partially in a particular cause. We are informed that the Stationary Depot has been ordered to be removed to he Arsenal, but the present Superintendent to continue to draw his salary until promoted to the Collectorate. Mr. J. Bird has applied for six months loave of absence on private affairs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Under instructions from the Governor General of India, a Third Battalion of Bengal Light Infantry is to be immediately raised and organized under Major Hugh Sibbald, on the same plan as those noticed in our last number. From Bangalore we here a rumour that the 38th Native Infantry will shortly relieve the 1st Regiment at the Presidency, but to this however we attach but little or no credit. An unfortunate Naick of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion was killed by Lightning on Wednesday last. It is with much concern that we hear of the severe illness of an old and highly valued Officer, Major Dods, of the 13th Native Infantry. Our Correspondent states that the loss of a dear boy, a few weeks since by that dreadful malady Hydrophobia, is supposed to have preyed on the mind and spirits of the Parent and thus to have brought on an attack, which will for a season deprive the Government of the services of a most excellent Regimental Commandant, whom we well remember years ago, as Adjutant of the 3rd Light Infantry, and most sincerely hope to see again in India with an accession of rank and completely renovated health to enjoy it. The tenders of the *Maingay* and *Earl of Durham* for the conveyance to Calcutta of 170 and 150 men of H. M. 55th Foot, respectively, have been accepted; as has also the tender of the *John Fleming* for the conveyance of such Officers and men as may remain after the allotment to the above Vessels, and it is said that the Troops will be embarked on or about Thursday next.

BELLARY.—We are sorry to learn from Bellary that the Cholera has made its appearance there in H. M. 4th Foot. There has been, however, but three cases: two Soldiers and one European woman, and two of the three, we are told, recovered. There have also been a few fatal cases in the Bazaar. Brigadier England K. H. quitted Bellary to join his Corps on Service in Scinde on the 23d Instant, when the Command of the Station devolved on Brigadier Leslie K. H. as next senior Officer.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 28.

The Monsoon has at length commenced, but has not set in so heavily as is generally the case. It was ushered in by lightning and heavy rain on Sunday evening, and during greater part of Monday the showers were heavy and frequent, but yesterday they ceased again, and though the sky was overcast the weather and temperature were by no means unpleasant. The night again brought heavy rains.

One of the great practical, but as yet almost unheeded effects of the establishment of Steam Communication with Europe, is to work a complete revolution in the existing system of furlough regulations, both as regards the Civil and Military service. In point of time and distance, India is now approximated to England in a manner never dreamed of half a century ago, and while it is plainly seen that the old arrangements are thus rendered obsolete, and as yet no effort has been made to modify them; an important interval is allowed to the members of both services, to consider in what mode their interests are affected, and how in any projected alteration, they may best reap a benefit from the change. The more the subject is considered, and agitated *now*, the more benefit may the Indian resident expect from the alteration which must shortly be made; for the more closely will that change be assimilated to the wants and wishes of the body who will be affected by it. The Bombay Civil service are already, as we observed some weeks ago, circulating among themselves a memorial on the subject, which we have elsewhere extracted; and as Madras and Calcutta will, in all probability, in another twelvemonth be almost as advantageously situated with regard to Europe, as Bombay now is, it is quite time that the subject should be taken up and maturely considered here.

Whatever advantages may arise from Steam Communication, the servants of the Company well deserve to share its benefits—overwhelmed with military or fiscal duties, and curtailed of advantages enjoyed by their more fortunate predecessors, the benefit which the march of science and improvement holds out to them, should not be dispensed with a niggard hand. Malta, Italy, and the Mediterranean, will shortly be placed within their reach, and a short and timely absence from the scene of their duties, may be the means of saving many a valuable life, which might else be sacrificed to an ineffectual struggle with climate. In case of urgent private affairs at home, a single twelve-months furlough, would enable parties to visit England, and accomplish such temporary objects, as might require personal arrangement. It cannot, in fact be doubted that a greater measure of individual comfort and welfare may shortly be enjoyed by the Civil and Military services, without in the slightest degree, interfering with the duties of office; and the better considered the subject is, by the service in its present immature state, the more perfectly will subsequent and not far distant arrangements, be made to harmonise with their wants and wishes.

ATHENAEUM, OCTOBER 29.

The monsoon may be said to have fairly set in. The rains commenced on the 25th, and for the last four days we have been visited with some smart showers. The clouds continue to indicate that much more is in reserve for us.

We have received several letters from our Mofussil Correspondents since our last issue, extracts from which are herewith appended.

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 16.—A Sepoy belonging to the 11th Regiment N. I. shot himself at the barracks this morning. At present, no cause can be assigned for the rash act. The body exhibited a dreadful spectacle, the explosion having literally divided his face from chin to the forehead. It appears that the man was for guard, and was waiting when the orderly havildar of his company opened the door of the barracks. This was about half past four. The havildar then returned to the lines, but had not proceeded twelve paces, when he heard the explosion.

KAMPTEE, OCTOBER 18.—We have so long been without a minister of the Gospel at this station, that the detail of a guard to meet and escort the baggage of the Revd. E. Whitehead A. M. was hailed with gladness and satisfaction. He is expected to arrive about the 1st proximo, by which time the repairs of the church will be completed. Poor Burgess is anxious to meet him. At present, Captain H***** is the kind Samaritan of the station.

The hospitals are literally crammed with sick, chiefly owing to the late relief of the Nagpoor and Seetabuldee detachments.

All is life and activity among the troops, preparing for the review. The mornings are delightfully cool, and are well adapted for active exercise. During the month, the force has been twice out for Brigade exercise, and the Escalading Battery will soon be in a state to commence operations upon.

The Brigadier has kindly called upon poor Burgess and allowed his particular friends to see him, of which permission they have availed themselves. Burgess appears to have quite lost all animosity towards those who injured him. He sees his wife and children daily. His spirits are low, and he looks pallid and miserable.

DHARWAR, OCTOBER 21.—Some heavy showers of rain have fallen at this station during the present mohtn. The crops are all looking well. On the evening of the 16th we were visited with a thunder storm. The lightning killed three men, two at a village not far from this, and one at Dharwar. In the latter case, the unfortunate man was sitting inside of his brother's house, facing the door, and nursing his child, a boy of about two years of age. The lightning struck him on the head and he died instantaneously. The child was severely burnt on the right side of the body, the mark extending from the arm-pit to the inner part of the thigh. It is expected that the child will recover.

Captain Woodfall will proceed to Vingorla to-morrow morning to relieve Captain Eames in the command of the detachment (three Companies of the 47th Regt. N. I.) at that station. The detachment itself will be relieved in December next.

A farewell dinner was given yesterday evening by the Officers of the 47th Regt. N. I., at the Mess House of the corps, to Lieut.-Col. J. Garnault, their late Commanding Officer, who has been appointed to the 28th Regt. The gallant Colonel is much esteemed by all ranks of the corps which he commanded. The dinner went off remarkably well, and much regret was expressed at the prospect of Colonel Garnault's departure.

BELLARY, OCTOBER 24.—I am sorry to inform you that cholera has again made its appearance at this station. Two men, a woman and child, belonging to H. M. 4th Regt. have fallen victims to it. Some cases in the Pettah have also terminated fatally.

Brigadier England K. H. left Bellary yesterday for service with his corps, H. M. 41st Regt., in Scinde.

Colonel J. Leslie K. H. of H. M. 4th Regt., was next senior officer, has assumed command of the garrison.

Captain R. Chetwode of H. M. 4th Regt. has obtained permission to proceed to the Presidency in anticipation of sick leave from army Head Quarters.

OOTACAMUND, OCTOBER 24.—The Governor is still here, safe and sound. Report now says that he will not leave till the 26th or 27th instant, or 2d proximo, but these rumours may turn out like many of their predecessors, *all moonshine*. His Lordship seems to derive considerable pleasure in keeping all the small information to himself, of which others are so desirous to possess themselves.

A Royal Arch Lodge was held at the Library on the 22nd, in honour, it is said, of Lord Elphinstone. The Worshipful master, Mr. M*****, seemed determined to be prepared for accidents, no less than *five* Doctors having been in attendance.

A burning recently took place here—not of a native lady—but of the house called "*Woodcot*."

VELLORE, OCTOBER 26.—Major Dods of the 13th regt. N. I. is about returning to Europe on sick certificate. He has been ill for the last fortnight from an attack of the palsy, and his medical attendants have recommended his procedure to his native land.

Fever is becoming prevalent here, consequent on the heavy dews that have fallen during the last ten days.

ICEBERGS MET WITH BY VESSELS BOUND TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENAEUM.

SIR,—The subjoined copy of a note I have received from the Commander of the Barque *Ida*, affords further evidence of the existence of Icebergs in the track of vessels bound eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. The only method which can be adopted to extend this important information to the outports in Europe and America, is through the medium of the public press; and that channel of communication may have the desired effect of inducing extreme caution and vigilance on the part of mariners of all nations to guard against dangers which are now so well known to exist in the Southern ocean.

The following abstract will shew when and where Ice Islands have been seen; and from the great distance between the relative position of these dangers, it may readily be conceived, that Masses of Polar Ice have occasionally broken up, and dispersed along the whole frontier of the Icy region, and owing to some peculiar state of the temperature or other cause these Icebergs have drifted so much further to the Northward, that Navigators have generally considered as their *Northern* limit.

On the 24th of December 1789, H. M. Ship *Guardian* struck against an Ice Island during a foggy night in Lat. 44½ So. Long, 44½ Et. From that time no certain accounts of these dangers being seen, were made known, until the 7th of April 1828, when the French Ship *Harmonie*, in company with the Spanish Ship *Constantia, both Homeward bound*, fell in with several clusters of Icebergs in Lat. 35deg. 50 So. and 18deg. 5 Et., and on the 28th of April in the same year the Brig *Eliza* passed five large Icebergs in 17deg, 31 So. and 18deg. 17 Et. The next authentic account is from the log of the Seringapatam on the 7th of August last, when she was surrounded with Ice Islands in 39deg. 0. So. on the Meridian of Greenwich; and lastly the Barque *Ida* fell in with Icebergs on the 8th of September last in Lat. 40deg 20 So. and 26deg, 00. East. Thus it appears that these dangerous obstructions to a free course of navigation on what the Chart exhibits as an open sea have fortunately been "few and far between;" yet the experience of the past, points to that urgent necessity of greater care and caution on the outward and homeward voyage than has hitherto been thought requisite, as the foregoing remarks prove the existence of floating Icebergs within the track of homeward and the outward bound.

I have been favored with a sight of the Barque *Earl Durham's* log, and find on the 8th of September, she was in 38deg 47 So and 36deg 19 East, and when on the same meridian where the *Ida* fell in with Ice she was in 37deg 30. So. or 170 Miles to the Northward of that position. But it was remarked on board the *Earl Durham* that between the 6th and 10th of September large flocks of Snow Peterel were seen, and the weather was unusually cold with showers of sleet and hail, the Thermometer ranging from 50deg to 56deg. The extreme limit of South latitude reached by this vessel was 39deg 51, and she was then in. Lon. 33deg 51 East. I have thought it incumbent on me to furnish you with every possible information on a subject which so materially concerns the public welfare, and the interests of Navigation and Commerce.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.,
CHRIS. BIDEN.

Madras. 27th October, 1840.

P. S. Captain Passmore says he passed about three miles to the Eastward of the three largest Icebergs, and a mile and a half to the Westward of the two small ones. He considers it necessary to caution all Commanders to keep a good look out for Ice, if at any time they are surrounded with large flocks of Snow Peterel; when near the Icebergs the Thermometer stood at 64deg the atmosphere was clear, and the Barometer 29. 80.

C. B.

ICEBERGS SEEN BY CAPTAIN PASSMORE OF THE IDA.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that at 5 A. M. on the 8th September we discovered a large Iceberg bearing N. E, about 3 leagues distant, the ship being then in Lat. 40deg 20 S long 26deg 00 E—at 6 saw 4 smaller ones. two on the same bearings and two bearing about E. b N., wind moderate from the N. W. with fine weather, vessel running with all sail set, hauled up N. E. b. E. to clear the small ones to the Eastward.—I beg to observe that it had been blowing hard from the Eastward on the 6th, and part of the 7th, but had moderated and shifted to the N. W. at Meridian on the 7th on that day at about 4 P. M. we were surrounded as far as the eye could see with innumerable flocks of the Snow Peterel, the Ship being at that time about 30 miles south of the Icebergs, the height of the larger ice berg I should suppose to be nearly 100 feet, the length perhaps about 140 with a heavy sea breaking on it, the two we passed to the Westward of, were like pillars of Ice covered with Snow, not more than 10 or 12 feet above the water and about 6 feet in diameter, and therefore more dangerous than the larger one. I beg to inform you that I sailed in company with the Roxburgh Castle from Madeira on the 3rd July, and lost sight of her on the 5th, she having outsailed the *Ida*, I did not observe that she was leaky.

I am, &c.
(Signed) M. PASSMORE,
Barque Ida.

To CHRIS. BIDEN, Esq.

True Copy.
CHRIS. BIDEN, Master Attendant.

Madras, 26th October 1840.

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